The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 9. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1898. NO. 42

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOV. 29, 1897.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M	A.M.	A.M.	P.M*
New York....	8.00	12.15	.....	.....	9.00	2.00
Philadelphia.	11.20	4.30	7.00	8.30	12.25	4.35
Washington...	10.40	.....	.....	7.50	10.50	.....
Baltimore	11.40	4.50	.....	8.40	11.45	.....
	D'ly	D'ly.	D'ly.	D'ly.	D'ly.	Dly
	A.M	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P M.
Harrisburg.....	3.10	8.00	11.48	11.45	3.50	5.00
Rockville		8.12	11.59	.....	.....	5.13
Marysville.....	3.24	8.17	12.03	.....	.....	5.18
Duncannon.....	3.38	8.35	12.16	.....	4.15	5.34
Newport	3.59	9.05	12 37	.....	4.35	6.02
Millerstown.		9.15	12.45	.....	.....	6.11
Thompsontown		9.26	12.53	.....	.....	6.21
Port Royal.....	4.31	9.44	1.07	.....	.....	6.38
Mifflin	4.37	9.50	1.11	12.57	5.07	6.43
Lewistown Jc.	4.58	10.13	1.30	1.13	5.27	7.07
McVeytown....	5.20	10.38	1,49	.....	.....	7.30
N. Hamilton...	5.38	11.00	2 06	.....	.....	7.50
Mount Union...	5.42	11.06	2.10	.....	6.08	7.56
Mapleton.	5.49	11.13	2.15	.....	.....	8.02
Huntingdon, ...	6.08	11.32	2.29	2.06	6.27	8.20
Petersburg	6 21	11.47	2.43	.....	.....	8.33
Birmingham ...	6.48	12.13	3.07	.....	h	8.56
Tyrone.	6.55	12.20	3 12	2.45	7.04	9.02
Bellwood	7.18	12.41	3.29	.....	7.23	9.20
Altoona.	7.40	1.00	3.45	3.15	7.40	9.35
Pittsburg	12.10	5.50	8.30	7.00	11.30	2.00
	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M

Harrisburg 10.20, Rockville 10.31, Marysville 10.34, Duncannon 10.47, Newport 11.16, Millerstown 11.14, Mifflin 11.40, Lewistown Junction 11.58, p. m. Huntingdon 12.55, Tyrone 1.32, Altoona 2 00, Pittsburg 5.30 a. m.

"h" stops to let off passengers from points east or south of Harrisburg.

	*D'ly	D'ly.	D'ly.	Dly	D'ly.	
	A.M.	A. M.	A. M.	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.
Pittsburg		.....	8.00		1.00	4.30
Altoona.....	5.00	7.15	11.40	2.05	6.05	9.05
Bellwood.....	5.13	7.30	11.52	2.19	6.20	9.19
Tyrone	5.25	7.48	12.03	2.35	6.37	9.33
Birmingham .	5.29	7.53	g	2.40	6.42	
Petersburg ...	5 47	8.17		3.03	7.06	
Huntingdon....	5.58	8.30	12.35	3.17	7.20	10.12
Mapleton.	6.12	8.47		3.35	7.35	
Mt. Union.....	6.18	8.53		3.42	7.41	10.32
N. Hamilton ...	6.22	8.58		3.47	7.46	
McVeytown....	6.39	9.15		4.08	8.04	
Lewiston Jc....	7.00	9.35	1.33	4.33	8.26	11.16
Mifflin.....	7.20	9.55	1.50	4.55	8.47	11.37
Port Royal.....	7.25	9.59		5.00	8.52	
Thompsontown	7.41	10.14		5.18	9.07	
Millerstown. ...	7.50	10.22		5 28	9.16	
Newport	8.00	10.32		5.39	9.26	
Duncannon.....	8.24	10.54		6.08	9.50	
Marysville	8.38	11.07		6.26	10.04	
Rockville.	8.43	11.12		6.32	10.08	
Harrisburg.....	8.55	11.25	3.10	6.45	10.20	1.00

Pittsburg 3.30, Altoona 6.50, Tyrone 7.12, Huntingdon 7.44, Harrisburg 10.00 A. M. daily.

	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P M	P.M.		A.M
Baltimore.....		12.40	*3.10	6.00	9 45		
Washington..		1.47	*4.10	7.15	10 55		
Phila.....12.17		12.50	*3.00	6.23	10.20		4.30
New York 2.43		3.33	*5.53	9.30	3.53		7.33

Additional trains are run as under:—

Leave Pittsburg 8.10 P. M. daily, Altoona 12.01 A. M., Huntingdon 12.58 A. M; arrive Harrisburg 3.30 A. M., Philadelphia 6.52 A. M.

Leave Pittsburg 7.30 A. M. daily, Altoona 11.05 A. M., Tyrone 11.30 A. M., Huntingdon 12.03 P. M., Lewistown Junction 1.02 p. m., Newport 1.53 p. m.; arrive Harrisburg 2.40 p. m., Philadelphia 5.47 p. m., New York 8.23 p.m., Baltimore 6.00 p.m., Washington 7 15p.m.

Leave Altoona 10.50 p. m. and arrive Huntingdon 11.55 p. m., stopping at all intermediate stations.

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg only.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7 30 A. M. and 3.05 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 6.35, 10.20 A. M. and 3.10 p. m. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 6.35 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.00 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.20 and 7.20 P. M. week days.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 12.30 and 7.15 P M. week days.

For Scotia 7.50 A.M. and 2.55 P.M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, Corner Fifth Avenue, and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect Nov 29, 1897.

NORTH. Mail, No. 5	Mail, No. 3	Mixed, No. 1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2	Mail, No. 6	Mixed, No. 8
P. M.	a.m.	a.m		A. M.	p. m.	p. m.
1 07	8 38	6 20	Robertsdale	11 39	6 39	1 57
1 19	8 50	6 32	Cook's	11 24	6 27	1 44
1 31	9 02	6 44	Cole's	11 09	6 15	1 31
1 59	9 28	7 10	Saltillo	10 39	5 35	12 52
2 07	9 36	7 17	Three Springs	10 30	5 28	12 45
2 19	9 48	7 29	*Beersville	10 15	5 16	12 33
2 34	10 03	7 43	Rockhill	9 53	4 54	12 18
2 50	10 18	8 00	Shirley	9 38	4 39	11 53
3 00	10 26	8 08	*Augh. Mills	9 30	4 31	11 45
3 21	10 46	8 28	Mount Union	9 15	4 16	11 25
p. m.	a. m.	a.m		a. m.	p. m	a. m.

No. 9 leaves Robertsdale 7.22, a. m., Cooks 7.34, Coles 7.46, Saltillo 8.14, Three Springs 8.22, Beersville 8.34, arrives at Rockhill 8.49.

No. 7 leaves Robertsdale 5.03 p. m., Cooks 5. 13, Coles 5.25, Saltillo 5.45, Three Spring 5.53, Beersville 6.05, arrives at Rockhill 6 20.

No. 4 leaves Rockhill 6.30 a. m., Beersville 6.42, Three Springs 6.54, Saltillo 7.01, Coles 7.36, Cooks 7.58, arrives at Robertsdale 8.10.

No. 10 leaves Rockhill 5.30 a. m., Beersville 5.42, Three Springs 5.54, Saltillo 6.01, Coles 6.44, Cooks 6 54, arrives at Robertsdale 7 04.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 14	No. 12	STATIONS.	EAST No. 11	No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 00	9 55	L Rockhill A	9 00	5 05
5 53	9 48	*Blacklog	9 07	5 12
5 45	9 40	*Cedar Rock	9 15	5 20
5 41	9 36	*Locke Vall'y	9 19	5 24
5 35	9 30	*Shade Gap	9 25	5 30
		Stair		
		A Goshorn L		

All trains run daily except Sunday.

*Flag stations. A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent.

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Lesson For the Week Beginning Jan. 16. Comment by Rev. W. J. Yates, A. M. Topic, Letting Christ Have His Way.

SCRIPTURE READING.—John xiii, 1-9.

Nearly all recognize the existence of classes among men and are satisfied that these distinctions are necessary. Rulers and ruled—that is well. Feet washers and the feet washed are the two great divisions of mankind. Servants and the served have ever been and will ever be distinguished socially, intellectually, physically and spiritually. The highest, the most to be desired, the worthiest place seem to be that of the washed and served. Noble, titled, powerful, holding possessions, how desirable this place seems, yet He who was undoubtedly the grandest, fairest, best specimen of the races which the ages have produced declared Himself, "I am among you as one that serves." He was the feet washer. "He that will be greatest among you let him be the servant of all."

This looks like a reversal of all previous ideas of the fitness of things. Closer thought shows us that it is the only road to self mastery and preparation for rulership of others.

There are two important facts in this action of Christ. "If I wash thee not, thou hast no part in Me."

"If I then, your Lord and Master, have washed your feet, ye also ought to wash one another's feet."

The first truth is that no man can save himself or be pure by his own efforts. However closely the rich young ruler may have lived to the rules of pure morality he yet lacked one thing. He was free from all vicious habits, he was morally upright. The low and degrading vices had no allurements for him, but were repulsive. There was no hardship to him in being pure. But he was selfish. He was proud. He was unsympathizing with men who were vicious and tempted, poor and degraded. He had no drawing toward them or desire to help them. They repelled him, and he spurned them. He was pure and loathed their uncleanness. The idea of helping them never came to him, much less the thought of mingling with them, of going down among them and giving of his possessions, of imparting of his own and himself to them. That would be a sort of indorsement of their evil. It could only degrade him and sully his purity and deplete his possessions. "Go and sell all that thou has and give to the poor and come and follow Me," was the death knell of all his pride and the revelation of the hollowness of his piety. He needed some one to save him. He was lost when he thought himself safe.

Christ, becoming poor for our sakes, is able to save us from our pride and sin. He must wash us and purify us till we love Him supremely.

The next truth we need to learn after we have been washed from our pride and sin is that we are to wash others. This is to many Christians the hardest task. It is sweet and heavenly to be saved, but to go after some one else and wash him is hardship. Ye ought to do it.

Looking Backward.

The close of the year naturally causes most people to look back over the way they have come. To many this is a joyous occupation. During the past twelvemonth many have for the first time in life recognized the claims of God upon them and have entered upon the life of faith and obedience. The new year brings fresh hope and rejoicing. Life means far more to them than it did a year ago.

Others have found sorrows and bereavements since the dawn of 1897. Graves have opened and closed forever over the forms of loved ones. The sun has lost its brightness, and the flowers lack something of perfume and brilliancy. The touch of death is on all things, and whatever crowds surround and however pleasant the voices that speak the presence of one form, the sound of one voice, is ever lacking and loneliness is in the soul.

To some this has been a year of unfulfilled desire, of unkept resolutions, of vows unpaid. Now is the time to thing and re-resolve, to vow anew and earnestly to strive for mastery. It is not a foolish thing to make new resolutions at the close of the old year and opening of the new. It is rather a sign of real courage and genuine manliness. Spend a little time in review of the mistakes and of the successes of the year gone by. Set clearly before yourself the cause of the failures. Note where the strength has come for noble deeds. Determine to make 1898 a better year than you have ever before seen. What it shall be lies largely with yourself.

A Daily Need.

No Christian is so surely generous, unselfish, true and just that he does not daily need to measure himself by the golden rule.—Presbyterian Banner.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Topic For the Week Beginning Jan. 16. Comment by Rev. S. H. Doyle.

TOPIC.—Fishers of men; how to win souls.—II Tim. iv, 1-8. (A question box meeting suggested.)

In the topical reference we have the solemn charge of Paul to Timothy in regard to his work as pastor of the church at Ephesus. It has particularly to do with his work in relation to the unsaved—his work as a fisher of men or as a soul winner. Paul's solemn words are not only applicable to all ministers, but to all Christians, for all have a duty to perform to the unsaved. There is an obligation resting upon every disciple of Christ to do what he can to lead the unsaved to Christ.

The importance of performing this Christian duty is emphasized by the fact that God in Christ will hold us responsible. Solemnly in the name of God and of the Lord Jesus Christ, who should judge the living and the dead at His second coming, Paul entreats Timothy to perform his duty. Christ would hold him responsible, and this should urge him to earnestness and fidelity. Christ will hold us responsible for our duty to the unsaved also. Many are unsaved about us. We have a duty to perform toward them. Christ will hold us responsible. Are we fulfilling the duty that we owe toward the unsaved about us?

Paul's method of soul winning is the preaching of the word of God. "Preach the word; be instant in season and out of season; reprove, rebuke, exhort, with all long suffering and doctrine." Constant, earnest, practical, patient and loving application of God's work is Paul's one method of soul winning. It is the one method of soul winning that should be used today. To lead men to Christ we must get the word of God into their minds and hearts and lives. With love in our hearts toward all who are unsaved we should go to them with the word of God and plainly and tenderly press the claims of God in Christ upon them, prove to them from the word of God their condition as sinners, show them the love of God in Christ, and God's willingness and ability to save them from the guilt and consequences of sin. If we cannot thus talk to men ourselves, we can invite them to the house of God, when they can have the power of God's word applied to them.

There was great necessity for Paul's solemn charge to Timothy. Men were falling away from sound doctrine. What a necessity for the same reason today! When we realize how much false teaching and false philosophy is abroad in the world today, we can get an idea of the pressing need of urging God's word upon men. Paul was faithful in doing it, and at the end of life, as he calmly looked into the future, he saw only blessedness and joy before him and for all those who like him had been faithful to Christ.

Bible Readings.—Dan. xii, 3; Math. iv, 17-20; v, 13-16; Luke, iv, 1-11; Acts ii, 37-47; iii, 1-10; viii, 26 40; ix, 1-7; Rom. xi, 13, 14; I Cor. vii, 16; ix, 19-22; Gal. vi, 9, 10; I Tim. iv, 16; Jas. v, 20.

A Social and Religious Need.

One of the ways in which religious revival has already shown tokens of its coming is in the growing recognition of the social meanings of religion. Hitherto religion has given much of its thought to the future, but now it is turning more and more to the problems of the present and especially to the effort to unify and inspire social life. The great social need of the present, as well as the great religious need, is for such a conception of life and its obligations as will bring men into harmony with each other, so that they may realize that all their interests are mutual and common. The brotherhood of men is much spoken of now, and we find the sentiment a noble and inspiring one, but we must come to see that it has the deepest and widest meanings which religion can anywhere find. It implies all other things which religion can possibly mean, and to put it into actual life is the one promise for religion in the future.—Christian Register.

To Get Rid of a Fast.

The only sure way to get rid of a past is by getting a future out of it. I am sure it would help us if we could only see that often sin is a perversion of good; that, as is often the case, the very sin came from a part of our nature that God made, a sense of justice, strong affections or something that if only turned in the right direction would have made us whole. Do not think there is no good in you. There is, or there would be nothing to appeal to.—Phillips Brooks.

The cheeks become pale from fear because the mental emotion diminishes the action of the heart and lungs and so impedes the circulation.

RAILROADS ON EARTH.

A Railway Sharp Gives a Few Comparative Statistics on Rails, &c.

"Speaking of railroads," remarked a man who seemed to know what he was talking about, "it is rapidly becoming the thing not to say 'railroads' but 'railways,' as the custom is abroad, and a good one it is. It is a better one to the tongue. But that isn't what I was asked to talk about, I think it was railways on earth, wasn't it? Yes. Well, the total mileage is 433,953 miles divided up as follows: Europe, 155,284 miles; Africa, 8,169 miles; Australasia, 13,188 miles; North America, 205,696 miles; South America, 24,026 miles; Asia, 26,890 miles.

"Of course North America leads with nearly half of all the railway on earth, and the United States leads North America with 181,717 miles; and it only falls short about 8,000 miles of having more than all Europe, Asia and Africa combined, which is not so bad for a young and growing country that didn't have a mile of track seventy years ago.

"The ratio of railway to area is greatest in Africa, which has only 8,169 miles to 11,514,000 square miles of territory, or about one mile of track to 1,400 square miles of territory. Asia, with 14,710,000 miles area, has 26,890 miles of track, or one mile to 544 of area; Europe has a mile of track to 23 of area; South America a mile of track to 284 of territory; Australasia, 237 miles of area to one mile of track and North America has a mile of track to 32 miles of territory. The United States beats them all with one mile of track to every 16 miles of territory.

"In the ratio of road to population the United States gives a mile of track to every 400 persons; Europe makes a ratio of one mile to 245 persons; Africa can give only one mile of track to every 15,592 persons, and Asia is by far and beyond the greatest railway field on earth, with only a mile of track to every 31,610 persons. The place for the railway boomer to go and grow up with the country is Asia.

"To sum up, there is a total area in the world of 51,238,000 square miles occupied by about 1,500,000,000 people, which would give one mile of railway to every 119 miles of territory and the same to every 3,424 persons, which may be taken as an indication that the demand for new railways will continue for some time yet.

Miss Allie Hughes, Norfolk, Va., was frightfully burned on the face and neck. Pain was instantly relieved by DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, which healed the injury without leaving a scar. It is the famous pile remedy. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

A telephone exchange manager in Staunton, Va., recently advertised for "ugly girls that would attend to business." There were actually 25 why applied for the positions, and confessed themselves qualified to fill the bill.

Prosperity comes quickest to the man whose liver is in good condition. DeWitt's Little Early Risers are famous little pills for constipation, biliousness, indigestion and all stomach and liver troubles. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

Since legislating against whistling a popular song there is talk of changing the name of Mankato, Kan., to Monkeyto as more appropriate.

Mrs. M. B. Ford, Ruddell's, Ill., suffered for eight years from dyspepsia and chronic constipation and was finally cured by using DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the famous little pills for all stomach and liver troubles.

It is said that out of the enormous number of women in Constantinople not more than 5000 can read or write. Like women anywhere else, though, they can talk.

CALIFORNIA.

Personally-Conducted Tour via Pennsylvania Railroad.

American and especially trans-continental travel has been revolutionized by the Personally-Conducted Tours of the Pennsylvania Railroad. California, the "land of promise," the dream of the tourist, has been made easily and comfortably accessible. Through trains of palatial appointments run between the Atlantic and the Pacific, affording ample opportunity to visit the most interesting points *en route*, and insuring a degree of comfort and special attention not otherwise attainable. The next tour to California under this matchless system will leave New York, Philadelphia and Pittsburg Thursday, January 27, visiting St. Louis, El Paso, San Diego, Riverside, Los Angeles, Pasadena, Santa Barbara, Monterey, San Francisco, Salt Lake City, Glenwood Springs, Colorado Springs and Manitou, Denver, &c. Round-trip rate, including transportation, meals, carriage drives, hotel accommodations, and Pullman accommodations, *en route*, and Pullman berth Los Angeles to San Francisco, and transportation in California, $310.00 from all stations east of Pittsburg; with hotel accommodations, meals, transfers and carriage drives through California for four weeks, $125.00 additional. An experienced chaperon will accompany the party for the benefit of the lady tourists.

For itineraries and full information, apply to ticket agents; Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York; or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. 1-12-2t

Old People.

Old people who require medicine to regulate the bowels and kidneys will find the true remedy in Electric Bitters. This medicine does not stimulate and contains no whiskey nor other intoxicants, but acts as a tonic and alterative. It acts mildly on the stomach and bowels, adding strength and giving tone to the organs, thereby aiding Nature in the performance of the functions. Electric Bitters is an excellent appetizer and aids digestion. Old People find it just exactly what they need. Price fifty cents and $1.00 per bottle at B. O'Connor & Sons',

WASHINGTON.

Special Ten-Day Excursion via Pennsylvania Railroad.

NINE DOLLARS ROUND TRIP.

Washington is a most interesting city. The Capitol, the Congressional Library, the National Museum, and the Monument are among the great creations of civilized man, and appeal with peculiar force to every American citizen. Few journeys, in fact, are of more benefit than a trip to this city, the Nation's Capital, and the scene of much of vital importance. To afford an opportunity to visit it while Congress is in session, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged for a series of low rate ten-day excursions to the National Capital, to leave Pittsburg February 17, March 17, April 14, and May 12. Round-trip tickets will be sold at rate of $9.00 from Pittsburg, good going on special train leaving Union Station at 8.00 A. M., carrying through parlor cars and coaches, and making same stops as train No. 12, or on train No. 4, leaving Pittsburg at 8.10 P. M., carrying through sleeping cars to Washington; returning, tickets will be good on any train except the Pennsylvania Limited.

Tickets on sale in Pittsburg, at Union Ticket Office, 360 Fifth Avenue, and Union Station. For full information apply to agents or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent Western District, Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg.

Consumption Positively Cured.

Mr. R. B. Greeve, merchant of Chilhowie, Va., certifies that he had consumption, was given up to die, sought all medical treatment that money could procure, tried all cough remedies he could hear of, but got no relief; spent many nights sitting up in a chair; was induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery, and was cured by use of two bottles. For past three years has been attending to business, and says Dr. King's New Discovery is the grandest remedy ever made, as it has done so much for him and also for others in his community. Dr. King's New Discovery is guaranteed for Coughs, Colds and Consumption. It don't fail. Trial bottles free at B. O'Connor & Sons'.

SERMONS OF THE DAY.

RELIGIOUS TOPICS DISCUSSED BY PROMINENT AMERICAN MINISTERS.

"Christian Cheerfulness" is the Title of the Eighth Sermon in the N. Y. Herald's Competitive Series—By a Brooklyn Minister—Dr. Talmage on Home Life.

TEXT: "Rejoice in the Lord always: and again I say, Rejoice.—Philippians, iv., 4.

What is so common among men as the disposition to see only the dark side of the events of life? Many of us have a tendency to exaggerate our ills which amounts almost to melancholia. If it is not always high tide in our course of fortune we sink into a condition of morbid despair. We are too apt to forget that in nature the tide must fall as well as rise. We do not realize that it is the part of wisdom to make the best use of the opportunities we have. We compare our circumstances with those of others who are more fortunate and brood over "the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune."

The tendency to dwell upon our ills grows with time. In the beginning it can be checked easily, but in time it becomes like a torrent gaining impetus with its descent, until it is beyond control. Now and then we receive the sad news that one whom we esteemed as upright and godly has allowed this morbid tendency to obtain such headway that it unseats the reason and with it the sense of moral responsibility. Then we learn of the self-destruction of such a one and we are not surprised. It was almost the inevitable consequence of a false, one sided view of life that is supported by neither common sense nor religion.

With reference to the character of the mind men may be divided into the matter of fact and the exaggerative. While the former are liable to be unsettled and discontented occasionally, the latter are apt to be so as a rule, because their minds, being imaginative, create for themselves ideals which they seldom, if ever, attain. Nevertheless, the normal condition of life is one of cheerfulness. God teaches us this in nature, which, as a rule, is bright with sunshine, gay with color and filled with joyous sounds. Laughter and song, harmony and beauty are the radiant figures of that living picture whereby our Heavenly Father points out to each the road to happiness. It is the desire of every earnest man to please God. There is no better way to do so than by showing ourselves satisfied with what He gives us. A preacher once said: "We do not please God more by eating bitter aloes than by eating honey. A cloudy, foggy, rainy day is not more heavenly than a day of sunshine. A funeral march is not so much like the music of angels as the songs of birds on a May morning. There is no more religion in the guant, naked forest in winter than in the laughing blossoms of the spring and the ripe, rich fruits of autumn."

How few cultivate a sunny disposition! How few make an effort to be cheerful when they feel unhappy! There are some the hard lines of whose faces never break into a smile. There are others who know only that mirth which is provoked by artificial means, such as a joke or a ridiculous incident. Some are cheerful only when they have driven a good bargain. You all know the business smile worn by those who are anxious to gain your good will or your money. Perhaps you are acquainted with people who wear a mask of cheerfulness for the outer world and a mask of terror for their homes.

Little do they who go through life dissatisfied and cheerless know how much they lose of that which is sweetest in human experience. Not only they but all with whom they come in contact are robbed of a portion of the blessing of existence. We owe it to our families, our friends, in fact to all our fellow men, as well as to ourselves, to make brighter, not gloomier, this human life. St. Paul's example shows that even in distressing circumstances cheerfulness is possible. His injunction, "Rejoice in the Lord," was literally obeyed by himself.

The consistent Christian must be cheerful. Even when the knowledge of his sinfulness weighs heaviest upon him he believes that God is forgiving and merciful. The bitterness of his sorrow is sweetened by the promises of God. The gloom of his soul is illumined by the light of God's love. However forbidding the darkness by which he is surrounded, however great the suffering to which he is subjected, however mercilessly the hand of misfortune may tighten its grip, he knows he shall be higher in the esteem of his God and more fit for his destiny if, with patience and a cheerful heart, he bears these things. The consolations of his religion will never fail him if he appeals to them. Gloomy Christianity is a misrepresentation. However well meaning those may be who dwell only on the sufferings of Christ, only on the wrath of God and the punishment of sin, they do God an injustice and teach only half the truth. There is nothing to gain from such a repulsive presentation of religion. It is not natural, necessary nor fair to our fellow men to minimize those features of our religion that God has made most prominent. There is a bright side which it is of the utmost importance to emphasize in order to win men to religion. The dawn of redemption and the joy of spiritual triumph forever obliterated the sorrows of Calvary. The justice, mercy and love of God irradiate prismatic light on the sombre picture of sin and judgment. JAMES B. NIES,
Rector Church of the Epiphany, Brooklyn, N. Y.

HOME LIFE.

Dr. Talmage Preaches On the Cares of the Household.

TEXT: "Lord, dost Thou not care that my sister hath left me to serve alone? Bid her, therefore, that she help me."—Luke x., 40.

Yonder is a beautiful village homestead. The man of the house is dead, and his widow is taking charge of the premises. This is the widow, Martha of Bethany. Yes, I will show you also the pet of the household. This is Mary, the the younger sister, with a book under her arm, and her face having no appearance of anxiety or care. Company has come. Christ stands outside the door, and, of course, there is a good deal of excitement inside the door. The disarranged furniture is hastily put aside, and the hair is brushed back and the dresses are adjusted as well as, in so short a time, Mary and Martha can attend to these matters. They did not keep Christ standing at the door until they had elaborately arranged their tresses, then coming out with their affected surprise, as though they had not heard the two or three previous knockings, saying: "Why, is that you?" No. They were ladies, and were always presentable, although they may not have always had on their best, for non of us always has on our best; if we did, our best would not be worth having on. They throw open the door and greet Christ. They say: "Good morning, Master; 'come in and be seated." Christ did not come alone; He had a group of friends with Him, and such an influx of city visitors would throw any country home into perturbation. I suppose also the walk from the city had been a good appetizer.

The kitchen department that day was a very important department, and I suppose that Martha had no sooner greeted the guests than she fled to that room. Mary had no worriment about household affairs. She had full confidence that Martha could get up the best dinner in Bethany. She seems to say: "Now, let us have a division of labor. Martha, you cook, and I'll sit down and be good." So you have often seen a great difference between two sisters.

There is Martha, hard-working, painstaking, a good manager, ever inventive of some new pastry, or discovering something in the art of cookery and housekeeping. Mary is in the parlor with Christ. Martha is in the kitchen. It would have been better if they had divided the work, and then they could have divided the opportunity of listening to Jesus; but Mary monopolizes Christ while Martha swelters at the fire. It was a very important thing that they should have a good dinner that day. Christ was hungry, and He did not often have a luxurious entertainment. Alas, me! if the duty had devolved upon Mary, what a repast that would have been! But something went wrong in the kitchen. Perhaps the fire would not burn, or the bread would not bake, or Martha scalded her hand, or something was burned black that ought only to have been made brown; and Martha lost her patience, and forgetting the proprieties of the occasion, with besweated brow, and, perhaps, with pitcher in one hand and tongs in the othor, she rushes out of the kitchen into the presence of Christ, saying, "Lord, dost Thou not care that my sister hath left me to serve alone?" Christ scolded not a word. If it were scolding, I would rather have His scolding than anybody else's blessing. There was nothing acerb. He knew that Martha had almost worked herself to death to get Him something to eat, and so He throws a world of tenderness into His intonation as He seems to say: "My dear woman, do not worry, let the dinner go; sit down on this ottoman beside Mary, your younger sister. Martha, Martha, thou art careful and troubled about many things, but one thing is needful." As Martha throws open that kitchen door I look in and see a great many household perplexities and anxieties.

First, there is the trial of non-appreciation. This is what made Martha so mad with Mary. The younger sister had no estimate of her older sister's fatigues. As now, men bothered with the anxieties of the store, the office and shop, or coming from the Stock Exchange, they say when they get home: "Oh, you ought to be in our factory a little while; you ought to have to manage eight, or ten, or twenty subordinates, and then you would know what trouble and anxiety are!" Oh, sir, the wife and the mother has to conduct at the same time a university, a clothing establishment, a restaurant, a laundry, a library, while she is health officer, police and president of her realm! She must do a thousand things, and do them well, in order to keep things going smoothly; and so her brain and her nerves are taxed to the utmost. I know there are housekeepers who are so fortunate that they can sit in an arm chair in the library, or lie on the belated pillow and throw off all the care upon subordinates who, having large wages and great experience, can attend to all of the affairs of the household. Those are the exceptions. I am speaking now of the great mass of housekeepers—the women to whom life is a struggle, and who, at thirty years of age, look as though they were forty, and at forty look as though they were fifty, and at fifty look as though they were sixty.

You think, O, man of the world! that you have all the cares and anxieties. If the cares and anxieties of the household should come upon you for one week, you would be fit for the Insane Asylum. The half-rested housekeeper arises in the morning. She must have the morning repast prepared at an irrevocable hour. What if the fire will not light; what if the marketing did not come; what if the clock has stopped—no matter, she must have the morning repast at an irrevocable hour. Then the children must be got off to school. What if their garments are torn; what if they do not know their lessons; what if they have lost a hat or sash—they must be ready. Then you have all the diet of the day, and perhaps of several days, to plan; but what if the butcher has sent meat unmasticable, or the grocer has sent articles of food adulterated, and what if some piece of silver be gone, or some favorite chalice be cracked, or the roof leak, or the plumbing fall, or any one of a thousand things occur—you must be ready. Spring weather comes, and there must be a revolution in the family wardrobe; or autumn comes, and you must shut out the northern blast; but what if the moth has preceded you to the chest; what if, during the year, the children have outgrown the apparel of last year; what if the fashions have changed. Your house must be an apothecary's shop; it must be a dispensary; there must be medicines for all sorts of ailments. You must be in half a dozen places at the same time, or you must attempt to be. If, under all this wear and tear of life, Martha makes an impatient rush upon the library or drawing-room, be patient, be lenient!

Oh, woman, though I may fail to stir up an appreciation in the souls of others in regard to your household toils, let me assure you, from the kindness with which Jesus Christ met Martha, that he appreciates all your work from garret to cellar; and that the God of Deborah, and Hannah, and Abigail, and Grandmother Lois, and Elizabeth Fry, and Hannah More is the God of the housekeeper! Jesus was never married, that he might be the especial friend and confident of a whole world of troubled womanhood. I blunder; Christ was married. The Bible says that the Church is the Lamb's wife, and that makes me know that all Christian women have a right to go to Christ and tell Him of their annoyance and troubles, since by His oath of conjugal fidelity He is sworn to sympathize.

Again there is the trial of severe economy. Nine hundred and ninety-nine households out of a thousand are subjected to it—some under more and some under less stress of circumstances. Especially if a man smoke very expensive cigars, and take very costly dinners at the restaurants, he will be severe in demanding domestic economies. This is what kills tens of thousands of women—attempting to make five dollars do the work of seven. A young woman about to enter the married state said to her mother: "How long does the honeymoon last?" The mother answered: "The honeymoon lasts until you ask your husband for money."

How great are the responsibilities of housekeepers. Sometimes an indigestible article of food, by its effect upon a king, has overthrown an empire. A distinguished statistician says that of one thousand unmarried men there are thirty-eight criminals, and of one thousand married men only eighteen are criminals. What a suggestion of home influence! Let the most be made of them. Housekeepers, by the food they provide, by the couches they spread, by the books they introduce, by the influences they bring around their homes, are deciding the physical, intellectual, moral, eternal destiny of the race. You say your life is one of sacrifice. I know it. But, my sisters, this is the only life worth living. That was Florence Nightingale's life; that was Payson's life; that Christ's life.

HELD UP IN KANSAS CITY.

Train Robbers Do a Turn Without Leaving Town.

ESCAPED WITH THEIR BOOTY.

They Empty an Express Safe, Jump Off at the City Line, and Make For Timber—The Messenger Yielded to Persuasive Revolvers, and the Robbers May Be $10,000 the Richer.

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (Special).—The Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad received its first introduction to the up-to-date train robbers Tuesday night when its Port Arthur express was robbed by two men.

While the express officials, as usual, declare that the robbers obtained little or nothing, it is declared on reliable authority that the bandits are at least $10,000 richer than they were a few hours ago.

The Port Arthur express left Kansas City at 6.40 p. m. on time. Before the train had proceeded half a mile Express Messenger E. N. Hyde was startled by the pressure of the cold muzzle of a six-shooter behind his ear. When he turned he was confronted by two men, one of whom had him covered with a revolver and commanded him to keep his mouth shut. The other opened the local safe, which was unlocked, and began stuffing the money packages and jewelry into his pockets.

The men worked quickly, and by the time the train reached the city limits they had taken everything in the car of any value they could find. They made no attempt to open the through safe, knowing that it would be useless. As the train slowed up at the Chicago and Alton crossing, near the city line, the men opened the door of the express car, jumped off, and disappeared in the darkness, going in the direction of the heavy brush along the Missouri River.

The robbery was reported to the police within a half hour after its occurrence and a special train was immediately made up and sent to the scene of the robbery with a number of detectives and police officials. The County Marshal has also sent out a number of deputies, and altogether about twenty-five armed men are beating through the brush between the Missouri River and the Pittsburg and Gulf track in search of the robbers.

The two nervy robbers boarded the blind end of the baggage car at the rear of the express car in the P. and G. yards, and as soon as the train left the yards they pried open the rear door of the express car with a jimmy. Messenger Hyde was fully armed, and the express officials say that if he had had any nerve he could easily have captured one of the men, as they evidently were not expert train robbers.

C. R. Teas, local agent of the Wells-Fargo Express Company, declares that the men obtained very little of any value. The messenger describes the men as being both young, with smooth faces. The train proceeded on its journey without any delay.

STARVE FOR KNOWLEDGE.

President Harper, of Chicago University, Makes Startling Statements.

President W. R. Harper, of the Chicago University, the establishment to which John D. Rockefeller has given something like $8,000,000, stood up in the Auditorium at the quarterly convocation and said that three students had died of starvation.

"Of the five deaths which have occurred in five years at the university three are directly traceable to starvation."

This was the startling statement. President Harper meant that the students' death were due to insufficient nutrition, that in turn being the result of the poor food supplied in the district surrounding the university. The startling statement was succeeded by a plea for money to endow a great university commons which should supply nutritious food to the students.

10,000 TONS OF WHEAT BURNED.

Fire in Stockton (Cal.) Warehouses Causes a Loss of $500,000.

Fire was discovered in Warehouse No. 5 of the Farmers' Union and Milling Company, Stockton, Cal., and before the department could respond the flames were beyond control. The fire spread to Warehouse No. 6, and it was soon seen that neither warehouse could be saved.

The lowest estimate of the amount of wheat destroyed is 10,000 tons. There was also considerable barley and rye. Much of the grain was the property of the company, but by far the larger portion was held in storage for farmers. The loss is placed at more than $500,000.

Sentenced For Eighty Years.

Julius Tunte was sentenced to eighty years in the penitentiary in Judge Baker's court, Chicago. While one jury was coming in with a conviction of Tunte, another was hurrying out to find a verdict against him. He was tried on four indictments for bigamy, and twenty-one indictments has been once voted against him. On the trial of the third indictment Tunte broke down on the stand and pleaded guilty. Under the Habitual Criminel act he received twenty years for each indictment, or eighty years in all.

Mrs. J. C. Ayer Dead.

A cablegram from Paris announces the death in that city of Mrs. J. C. Ayer, the wealthy American widow, who has for many years been a prominent figure in the American colony resident in the French capital. Mrs. Ayer was the widow of J. C. Ayer, of Lowell, Mass., who amassed an enormous fortune by the manufacture of medicines. He left many millions at his death, about fifteen years ago.

Mob Whips a Man to Death.

News of the whipping to death of Dave Hunter, colored, by a party of farmers at Clinton, N. C., has been received. The man had been a tenant on a farm in the neighborhood and had violated his contract by secretly moving off the place. He was caught by a party of men, tied and whipped, from the effects of which he died.

Hurry Order For 10,000 Rifles.

An order for 10,000 of the latest pattern of military rifles and 5,000,000 rounds of ammunition has been placed with the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, of New Haven, Conn. The order is to be shipped at the earliest possible moment. A report says that the order comes from the Russian Government.

SIX EXECUTIONS, THREE LYNCHINGS.

One Murderer Hanged in Atlanta and Three Die in Louisiana.

There were six legal executions and three lynchings in various parts of the South Friday. Five of the men who were executed were colored men, as were two of those who were lynched.

Thomas Cyrus was hanged at Atlanta, Ga., at twenty minutes to twelve o'clock Friday morning. The noose slipped from behind his ears and death resulted from strangulation. The execution of Cyrus was to have been private, but a mob of colored people overpowered the guards and swarmed around the gallows. The crime for which Cyrus was hanged was the murder of Annie Johnson, a colored woman who was employed at the home of Governor Atkinson as a domestic.

A despatch from New Orleans says that three colored murderers died on the scaffold at Hahnville, a small town in St. Charles parish. Louis Richards, George Washington and Foxli Morris, murdered and robbed a Jewish peddler named Zeigler, last June, near Hahnville. The murderers were traced by the discovery of goods in possession of their female companions. Richard confessed, implicating the other two. Richards also confessed that since 1864 he had murdered nine men and one colored woman. His confession cleared up several murder mysteries.

Henry Singleton, who murdered Policeman John McCormick, of Tampa, Fla., in September, 1895, was hanged in Tampa.

In Bainbridge, Ga., Simon Hopkins, colored, was hanged. He made a confession to the effect that he lured a friend named Harris into a swamp and killed him.

James Watts and Samuel Cole, colored, of Neshoba County, Mississippi, were lynched in Pea Ridge, Kemper County. Watts and Cole went to Pea Ridge to visit relatives. Their attentions to their relatives' wives caused trouble, and a posse of colored men took the two men out and hanged them.

A horse thief was lynched near Dublin, Ga., by a posse of farmers, led by a deputy sheriff. The posse had a long chase after the thief, and when they caught him, he was shot to death.

BURNED AT THE STAKE.

Oklahoma Mob's Terrible Vengeance on Two Indians.

Two Seminole Indians, bearing the prosaic names of J. Marcus McGeisey and Palma Simpson, were burned at the stake on the Oklahoma border, a few nights ago, by a mob.

The crime for which they were lynched was a most revolting one. It was the maltreatment and murder of Mrs. James Simmons, wife of an Oklahoma farmer. The murderers had horribly mutilated her body.

Upon the discovery of the body, the entire populace turned out to hunt down and punish the guilty parties. The trail led to the home of McGeisey, near Maud, a small town in Seminole Nation, and there McGeisey and Simpson were arrested.

Before leaving with their prisoners, the mob set fire to McGeisey's house and barn and waited until all his earthly possessions were reduced to ashes.

Two Indians were carried back across the line into Oklahoma Territory, and near the scene of their crime they suffered the most horrible penalty. The Indians met their doom with the traditional stoicism of their race.

After life was extinct the mob allowed the fires to die down and then dispersed to their homes. Next morning the two bodies, burned beyond recognition, were found lying in the ashes of their funeral pyres.

No secret is made of the affair. Everybody in the vicinity seems to know that the Indians were lynched for the murder of Mrs. Simmons, but nobody appears to know who comprised the lynching party.

BIG COTTON MILL STRIKE.

Authorized by the National Board of Mule Spinners' Union.

The National Executive Board of the Mule Spinners' Union met in Boston to consider the recent cuts in the wages of cotton mill operatives in New England.

Nine representatives of the board and of unions were present, and for two or three hours the situation in the cotton industry in New England was discussed and the action of the manufacturers was reviewed, as well as the attitude of the different departments in cotton manufacture.

It was decided to give the unions in Lowell and New Bedford authority to strike and the Fall River union was censured for its decision to accept the reduction.

It also was voted to support any union in a strike against the cut in wages. An appropriation of $500 per week will be made from the National fund, and every spinner in the United States who is a member of the order will be assessed twenty-five cents a week. The dockers and back boys who go out with the spinners are to receive $2 per week during their idleness.

"The action of the National Union today," said Secretary Ross after the meeting, "means practically that New Bedford is to be made the battleground for all New England in the resistance against the cut-down."

THE CREEKS TO RESIST.

$20,000 Appropriated to Fight For Their Tribal Courts.

The Creek Council, in spite of the message of Secretary Bliss, through Indian Agent Wisdom, warning it not to do so, has passed an act appropriating $20,000 to be used in employing attorneys to fight the constitutionality of the act of Congress giving United States courts full jurisdiction after January 1.

Agent Wisdom has notified Secretary Bliss by wire of the action of the Council. All acts of the Indian Councils after January 1 must be approved by the President of the United States. Secretary Bliss has already said that he would not recommend to the President for approval such an act as the Creek Council has passed.

MONEY AND TROOPS FOR CUBA.

Spain Will Try Hard to Keep Her War Going—$38,600,000 to Be Raised.

A decree has been published authorizing a further issue of Treasury bonds to the amount of 200,000,000 pesetas ($38,600,000), secured by the Spanish customs. The Bank of Sain will conduct the operations. The money thus raised will be used to meet the expenses of the war in Cuba. It will be handed over to the Cuban Treasury, which will reimburse Spain at a time to be determined by the Government.

Further reinforcements will sail for Cuba on January 10, January 30, and February 10. The troops will comprise 6000 infantry, 700 cavalry, and a regiment of engineers.

The Caretaker.

Caretaker is a word adopted into modern use and means one who takes care of, and is very generally applied to those employed to take care of things committed to their keeping. The way some people have of taking care of themselves is very suggestive of the need of a caretaker. The human body to such is a mansion filled with precious things uncared for, where thieves may break in and rust doth corrupt. Pains and aches are thieves, and the body left uncared for to their spoilage will be robbed of all its comforts and despoiled of its peace of mind and happiness. It is a happy thought to look upon St. Jacobs Oil as a caretaker, to employ it as a watchman against such intruders. There is hardly an ache, from a toothache to a toeache, that it can't take care of and effect a cure, and pains the most violent are conquered by its use. Its office as a caretaker is to prevent the spread of aches and pains into a chronic stage. Keep a bottle of it in the handiest place and be assured of good care and comfort.

The carrier-pigeon was in use by the State Department of the Ottoman Empire as early as the fourteenth century.

Oh, What Splendid Coffee.

Mr. Goodman, Williams Co., Ill., writes: "From one package Salzer's German Coffee Berry costing 15c I grew 300 lbs. of better coffee than I can buy in stores at 30 cents a lb." A. C 1

A package of this coffee and big seed and plant catalogue is sent you by John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., upon receipt of 15 cents stamps and this notice.

Out of the enormous number of women in Constantinople, not more than 5000 can read or write.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY, }

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886. (SEAL) A. W. GLEASON, *Notary Public.*

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The title of "Majesty" was first given to Louis XI. of France. Before that time sovereigns were usually styled "Highness."

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children

Successfully used by Mother Gray, for years a nurse in the Children's Home, New York, will make a sickly child strong and healthy. A certain cure for Stomach Troubles, Headache and Feverishness in Children. They move the bowels, cure Teething Disorders, destroy Worms and *never fail*. At all druggists', 25 cts. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

The Queen has instructed her Commissioner at Balmoral to present all the young women on the estate with spinning-wheels.

Florida.

Florida literature secured free upon application to J. J. Farnsworth, East'n Pass. Ag't. Plant System, 261 Broadway, N. Y.

There are 600,000 people employed in Italy in rearing silkworms.

To Cure A Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

In Scotland the last day of the year, or New Year's Eve, is called Hogmanay.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Before he preaches a sermon Dr. Parker, of the City Temple, London, takes a cold bath.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c. a bottle.

The longest tunnel in the world is in Hungary. It goes under ground for over ten miles.

Chew Star Tobacco—The Best.
Smoke Sledge Cigarettes.

A butcher in Morrisville, Vt., kills all his cattle by shooting them with a rifle.

I have found Piso's Cure for Consumption an unfailing medicine.—F. R. LOTZ, 1305 Scott St., Covington, Ky., Oct. 1, 1894.

In England one woman in every six earns her own living.

Don't anoint the cuticle, but use Glenn's Sulphur Soap for eruptive disorders.
Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50c.

Look out for colds
At this season. Keep
Your blood pure and
Rich and your system
Toned up by taking
Hood's Sarsaparilla. Then
You will be able to
Resist exposure to which
A debilitated system
Would quickly yield.

PATENTS

Watson E. Coleman, Attorney-at-Law and Solicitor of Patents, 902 F St., N. W., Washington, D. C. Highest references in all parts of the country.

A GENUINE BORAX SOAP
CURES CHAPPED HANDS.
DREYDOPPEL
Cleanses Finest Clothes. For Bath, Toilet and Hair Shampoo, worth treble its cost. Full pound bars at all sorts of stores.
Be sure get: DREYDOPPEL SOAP.

PENSIONS, PATENTS, CLAIMS.
JOHN W. MORRIS, WASHINGTON, D. C.
Late Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs. in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty. since.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

DURRANT DIES AT LAST.

Murderer of Blanche Lamont Executed in San Quentin Prison.

HE SPOKE FROM THE GALLOWS.

Pays the Penalty For Murdering Two Girls in a San Francisco Church Belfry—He Died Bravely, Claiming His Innocence—Story of the Crime and His Remarkable Fight Before the Courts For Life.

SAN QUENTIN, Cal. (Special).—Theodore Durrant was hanged in the prison here at 10.35 o'clock Friday morning for the murder of Blanche Lamont. His father was present at the execution.

He made a brief speech on the scaffold in quiet tones, asserting his innocence and forgiving those who had persecuted him, mentioning especially the press of San Francisco.

When it was finally decided that Durrant should accept the Catholic faith, his parents met Father Lagan in the Warden's office and accompanied him to the death-chamber, where the prisoner was given extreme unction, and the Catholic service was performed.

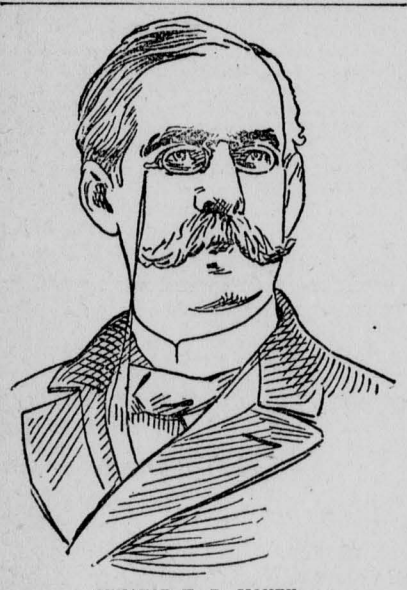
THEODORE DURRANT.

Blanche Lamont, for whose murder William Henry Theodore Durrant was executed, disappeared on April 3, 1895, from her home in San Francisco. For ten days no trace of her could be found, although a continuous search was made by her friends and relatives. On April 13, however, the body of the girl was found on a landing in the belfrey of Emanuel Church in that city. Finger marks on her throat indicated that she had been strangled. Many things pointed to Durrant, who was Assistant Superintendent of the Sunday-school, and a medical student, as the murderer, and he was arrested on April 21, his trial beginning on July 22, 1895, and lasting until November 1. A verdict of guilty was returned, and he was sentenced to be hanged on February 21, 1896. Numerous appeals to the State and Federal Courts, including the United States Supreme Court, resulted in stays of execution, so that in all he was sentenced at four different times. He was also accused of the murder of Minnie Williams, whose dead body was found in the library of Emanuel Church previous to the finding of the body of Blanche Lamont.

MONEY NOMINATED.

Selected by the Mississippi Democrats For United States Senator.

A joint caucus of the Democratic members of the Mississippi Legislature to nominate a United States Senator to succeed the late Senator George was held Thursday



SENATOR H. D. MONEY.

night at Jackson. Senator Hernando DeSoto Money, now serving by appointment, was nominated by acclamation. His nomination is equivalent to an election.

An Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

An Anglo-Japanese alliance is said to have been formed to maintain the status quo in China and Korea. The Russian occupation of Port Arthur will compel the Chinese Court to move from Pekin to Nankin, the southern capital. Emperor William has decorated Count von Buelow with the order of the Red Eagle as an indication of his satisfaction with the success of Germany's policy in China. Great Britain will insist on the opening of more Chinese ports if she guarantees the Chinese loan.

John O'Neil Executed.

John O'Neil, Jr., who last July was found guilty of the murder of Mrs. Hattie Evelyn McCloud, was hanged in the Franklin County Jail at Greenfield, Mass. The drop fell one minute past ten o'clock a. m., and the execution was accomplished without accident or any unexpected incident,

Governor Wolcott Inaugurated.

Governor Wolcott, of Massachusetts, was sworn in for his second term of office.

CYCLING NOTES.

A glass bicycle is announced.

The Spaniard prefers American wheels to those made in France, Germany or England.

The plan to tax cyclists for the construction and maintenance of cycle paths throughout New York State has evidently fallen through.

American bicycles have become so popular in England and Germany that both of these countries are making strenuous efforts to exclude them.

August Lehr, the German champion, now training in Florida, is the heaviest racing man, barring Sanger, on the track to-day. He weighs 212 pounds.

What becomes of the out-of-date wheels which manufacturers are unable to dispose of? Most of them are shipped to Mexico and South America, where they are sold at fair prices.

Hartford, Conn., is about to make an experiment in the interest of cyclists, in laying double strips, eight feet wide, for a limited distance on either side of its most important thoroughfare.

It begins to look as though 1898 models will not be regarded as complete without the brake attachment—not the old-fashioned spoon variety, but patent affairs attached, in most cases, in the neighborhood of the sprockets, generally the rear one.

Cylists have realized that brakes are necessary, but in acknowledging it very few of them want an apparatus with a lever attached to the front of the wheel! A brake that could be satisfactorily operated by the foot would be desirable.

No let-up in the bicycling craze for next season is anticipated. On the contrary, dealers all over the country expect an increase in sales. Their expectations are based on the fact that orders for next season's wheels are already pouring in, whereas in former years very few manufacturers began to do an active business until February or March.

Many dealers fear that the days of the $100 and upward wheels are few, and that no departure, no matter how radical, will ever bring the bicycle business back to its old days when prices were simply asked and were received. The style or make of a wheel these days cuts very little figure, and the question of purchasers is quickly devolving to the question, "How much?"

It has been reported that chainless wheels are to be on the market for $50 and $75 next season. So it will add to the bewilderment of intending purchasers, most of whom are already puzzled as to what make to order. At the present time the chainless is regarded as more or less of an experiment, and many of the middle class do not seem to be anxious to take a chance with them.

A luminous substance which can be applied to road direction posts has been discovered by a French woman, who is a chemist, and an effort is being made in France to use the compound for the benefit of travelers. It is claimed it will be a great convenience, as it will enable one to read directions in the night time. With the discovery applied to all signposts there would be no losing one's way in the dark.

THE LABOR WORLD.

The South has 483 cotton mills.

Finland has women bricklayers.

Japan has 800,000 cotton spindles.

London contains 320,000 maid servants.

Detroit, Mich., has a Constables' Union.

Twelve thousand cotton mill employes in Maine are to have their wages reduced.

The work of organizing the sailors and firemen of the trans-Atlantic steamers continues.

Winnipeg's Labor party elected its candidate for Mayor and several other city officials.

It was reported in Providence that the Rhode Island cotton manufacturers would cut wages.

All trades unionists in Great Britain are asked to pay six cents a week to support the striking engineers.

The San Francisco Board of Health wants a law to prevent persons suffering from infectious diseases from working in cigar factories.

At Detroit, Mich., 124 retail business houses have signed the agreement with the Retail Clerks' Union for the 6.30 o'clock closing hour.

Reports to the Secretary of the Minnesota Federation of Labor show that eighty-eight per cent. of the members of unions in the State are at work.

In a letter to the Detroit Retail Clerks' Union the W. C. T. U. felicitates the union on having barred from membership all engaged in the liquor trade.

Members of the Dublin (Ireland) Grocers' Assistants' Association who worked on Christmas Day have been expelled from the union. Honorary members, whose places were open, were also dropped.

It is the intention of the barbers of Cincinnati to work for the passage of a bill requiring the examination of all barbers before they can secure a certificate. The plumbers must now submit to an examination.

Many of the unions of New York are agitating for the payment of higher dues. Advocates of an increase of dues say a fat treasury makes success certain when demands for better wages and conditions are made.

It is estimated that the strike of the stationary engineers in England has already caused a wage loss of $18,400,000, to say nothing of its cost to employers and to the operatives in dependent branches of industry.

The general strike of the New York electric workers will not take place. A compromise has been effected by which the demand for an increase of wages from $3 to $4 a day of eight hours has been met half way—namely, $3.50 a day.

A remarkable instance of harmonious relations between employers and employed is the fact that no less than forty-one men and women in the employ of the steel-pen manufactory of Heintze & Blanckerz, Hamburg, Germany, recently celebrated the day on which they entered the factory twenty-five years ago.

At a meeting of the New York Central Labor Union George Warner, delegate of the International Association of Machinists, reported that the association meant to begin its fight against the linotype engineers in Boston. The machinists hold that the places of the linotype engineers belong to men of their craft.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

The sixtieth anniversary of the celebration of the Pope's first mass was observed at the Vatican at Rome.

Miss Ada Negri, the young Italian poet who has been having a considerable vogue in London, is an ardent socialist.

Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania, has purchased one of the finest homesteads in the Ohio Valley, about ten miles from Pittsburg, and will hereafter live there.

GENERAL PANDO DISCOURAGED.

He Has No Base of Operations and Cannot Get Provisions.

It is reported from Santiago de Cuba that General Pando, the Spanish commander in the field, is greatly disheartened on account of the obstacles which prevented a successful campaign against the insurgents in that province. He declares that he has no base of operations, the insurgents' control being so complete that it is impossible to convey supplies to Spanish columns operating in the interior of the province.

GENERAL PANDO.

General Pando is said to be convinced that the insurgents of Santiago de Cuba Province will not accept autonomy. When he was in Spain he did not realize that the insurgents in the province had such strength.

The decision of General Blanco to assume personal command of the operations in Santiago de Cuba marks an important stage of the campaign.

To begin with, it virtually admits the defeat of Pando on the Cauto River, and also implies that this officer is not competent for the task required of him. There seems, in fact, to be some evidence that General Pando undertook his operations with troops imperfectly supplied in various respects, and that, while he asked for more troops, at least a part of his trouble was due to a lack of stores of various sorts for such force as he had.

JOHN E. REDMOND IS HERE.

Parnellite Leader Comes to Tell the Story of the Revolution of 1798.

John E. Redmond, Member of the British House of Commons from Waterford City, and the successor of Parnell, arrived at New York on the Tuetonic from Queenstown.

JOHN E. REDMOND.

He was met down the bay by Edward O'Flaherty, Chairman of the Reception Committee, composed of representatives of Irish organizations, and John O'Callaghan. The Nationalist is here to lecture on "The Irish Rebellion of '98." He says he will relate the story as it was never told before.

He said "the condition of Ireland had not been advanced in ten years, though it had in thirty. The Irish people are not on the verge of famine. They are still using last year's crop of potatoes.

"The local government bill for Ireland to be introduced by the Government at the coming session of Parliament will be far reaching in its scope, and it's nobody's interest to give a half measure for Ireland. Even the landlords, who are bought off more or less by an annual payment of $2,000,000 must give this measure their full support."

DEATH OF W. T. BUCKLEY.

The New York Dry Goods Man Shoots Himself in the Head.

William T. Buckley, who, until a week before was a member of the large dry goods firm of Dunham, Buckley & Co., of New York City, shot himself in the head at his home at Wave Crest, Long Island. The members of his family and the Coroner maintain that the shooting was accidental. Mr. Buckley died within a few minutes of the shooting and was unconscious from the time he was found until he expired.

The tragedy occurred in a small boathouse about 100 feet from the handsome residence which has been occupied by the Buckley family for two years or more, between it and the ocean.

Mr. Buckley is said to have been despondent since his forced departure from the house which he had practically established.

TO SUCCEED GOVERNOR GRIGGS.

Senator Foster Voorhees Named For Acting Governor of New Jersey.

The Republican Senators of the New Jersey Legislature held a caucus at the Republican Club, Trenton, and selected officers. Senator William M. Johnson was Chairman of the caucus, and will be the leader of his party on the floor of the Senate.

Senator Foster Voorhees, of Union, was nominated for President of the Senate, and by virtue of his office will become Acting Governor when Governor Griggs resigns, to become Attorney-General of the United States. Senator William M. Skirm was elected President pro tem, and will fill the position of presiding officer, as Senator Voorhees will devote all his time to his duties as Governor.

A Huge Python.

A python twenty feet in length, that died in the reptile house of the London Zoological Society last month, was the largest reptile ever confined there. There is a general impression that pythons reach a length of forty feet or more, an absurdity made manifest when the authorities assert that the female Indian python still in the gardens, and but a trifle over eighteen feet long, is the longest snake in captivity of which there is any record. General impressions as to the length of these great reptiles are due to the absurd pictures that formerly decorated geographies and other works used sometimes as text books, showing a picture of a python in the act of crushing and swallowing an Indian buffalo. That was a ridiculous picture that was the father of many of the "freak journalism" pictures of the present day. The London python, which was a real instead of a fabulous reptile, was just over twenty feet in length. It was obtained in Malacca, and was presented to the society by Dr. Hampshire on August 29, 1876, and had, therefore, lived rather more than twenty years in England. During that period it had been fed principally with ducks, of which it sometimes swallowed four or five at one meal. Its food was offered to it once a week, but it sometimes refused to eat for a month together. The specimen will be mounted for the Tring Museum.

Some Tricks of Heredity.

Dr. Conklin gave many peculiar instances of family characteristics running through many generations. In one family it was noticed that three extremely long hairs appeared on the eyebrows of the children generation after generation, and in another family a small mark on the ear was reproduced for three generations by actual knowledge. Twins and triplets usually appeared time and again in the same family, and while the marked hereditary characteristics might be latent in one generation, they would appear in the next. He said that in Italy many hundred years ago a son was born who had six fingers and the number of his descendants who were similarly affected was countless. The facial expression, the color of the eyes, the hair, the carriage, and many little oddities appeared and reappeared. In his own family he noticed a peculiar manner of crawling on the floor in childhood was repeated in descendants and could not be corrected.—Pittsburg Times.

Bad Digestion, Bad Heart.

Poor digestion often causes irregularity of the heart's action. This irregularity may be mistaken for real, organic heart disease. The symptoms are much the same. There is, however, a vast difference between the two; organic heart disease is often incurable; apparent heart disease is curable if good digestion be restored.

A case in point is quoted from the *New Era*, of Greensburg, Ind. Mrs. Ellen Colsom, Newpoint, Ind., a woman forty-three years old, had suffered for four years with distressing stomach trouble. The gases generated by the indigestion pressed on the heart and caused an irregularity of its action. She had much pain in her stomach and heart, and was subject to frequent and severe choking spells, which were most severe at night. Doctors were tried in vain; the patient became worse, despondent, and feared impending death.

A CASE OF HEART FAILURE.

She was much frightened, but noticed that in intervals in which her stomach did not annoy her, her heart's action became normal. Reasoning correctly that her digestion was alone at fault, she procured the proper medicine to treat that trouble, and with immediate good results. Her appetite came back, the choking spells became less frequent and finally ceased. Her weight, which had been greatly reduced, was restored, and she now weighs more than for years. Her blood soon became pure and her cheeks rosy.

The case is of general interest because the disease is a very common one. That others may know the means of cure we give the name of the medicine used—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. These pills contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves.

What Was Not in 1797.

Think of New York about one century ago! It did not contain one bathroom or a single furnace. In summer there was no ice. There were no public stages, no matches and there was no such thing as a latchkey. The streets were narrower than the Liberty or Wall street of to-day. They were widened. There was a State law that commanded pedestrians northward bound to get out of the way of those going south. Pigs were the city scavengers. There was scarcely any light from the miserable lamps at night, and not a man in the city limits wore a mustache.

Ayer's

Is your hair dry, harsh, and brittle? Is it fading or turning gray? Is it falling out? Does dandruff trouble you? For any or all of these conditions there is an infallible remedy in Ayer's

Hair Vigor.

R R R

RADWAYS READY RELIEF

FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.

CURES AND PREVENTS

Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Swelling of the Joints, Lumbago, Inflammations,

Rheumatism, Neuralgia,

Frostbites, Chilblains, Headache, Toothache, Asthma,

DIFFICULT BREATHING.

CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. NOT ONE HOUR after reading this advertisement need anyone SUFFER WITH PAIN.

Radway's Ready Relief is a Sure Cure for Every Pain, Sprains, Bruises, Pains in the Back, Chest or Limbs. It was the First and is the Only PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels or other glands or organs, by one application.

A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Flatulency and all internal pains.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague and all other malarious bilious and other fevers, aided by **RADWAY'S PILLS**, so quickly as **RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.**

Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

RADWAY & CO., 55 ELM ST., NEW YORK.

FOR 14 CENTS

We wish to gain 150,000 new customers, and hence offer

1 Pkg.	13 Day Radish,	10c
1 Pkg.	Early Spring Turnip,	10c
1 "	Earliest Red Beet,	10c
1 "	Bismarck Cucumber,	10c
1 "	Queen Victoria Lettuce,	15c
1 "	Klondyke Melon,	15c
1 "	Jumbo Giant Onion,	15c
3 "	Brilliant Flower Seeds,	15c

Worth $1.00, for 14 cents.

Above 10 pkgs. worth $1.00, we will mail you free, together with our great Plant and Seed Catalogue upon receipt of this notice and 14c. postage. We invite your trade and know when you once try Salzer's seeds you will never get along without them. **Potatoes at $1.50 a Bbl.** Catalog alone 5c. No. 10

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., LA CROSSE, WIS.

KLONDIKE GOLD

IF YOU ARE GOING TO THE

ALASKA GOLD FIELDS

MAKE NO MISTAKES,

For your life depends upon getting reliable supplies and having them packed properly. Keep away from Schemers and others who know nothing about your wants. We have sold thousands of Alaska outfits, know exactly what is wanted and everything is packed by experienced men. We are the oldest and among the most reliable firms in this business. We mail free of charge a good map showing the best route and a supply list showing cost of articles for "one man for one year." Address

COOPER & LEVY,

104 & 106 First Ave., South,

Dept. N, Seattle, Washington.

References: Dexter, Horton & Co., Bankers, Seattle.

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"A Good Tale Will Bear Telling Twice." Use Sapolio!

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SAPOLIO

The Mapleton Item

N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS.....50
THREE MONTHS.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

SALTILLO.

Mrs. Rebecca A. Fink, after suffering for some time from that dread disease consumption, was relieved by the grim reaper on the 7th inst., in her 54th year. The funeral at Cornelius chapel was largely attended by relatives and sympathizing friends.

The La Palace hotel has just been refitted, refurnished and occupied by our congenial townsman D. F. Shope, who is prepared to care for the local and traveling public in the most improved style and spares no pains in providing his guests with that home-like hospitality and comfort which the public appreciates.

The success of our telephone company is due largely to the energy of the members. So energetic has been the effort and efficient the work of a number of the members that they are entitled to medals as pocket-pieces as a reward for their outside work. We cannot say how many have thus been awarded, but we learn the subject of their merits and the necessity of such souvenirs was fully discussed at the opening of a recent meeting.

On Thursday afternoon our citizens were startled by the merry hurrah of a hundred voices on school house hill, it being the shout of young America at the sight of Old Glory being removed from its moldering slumber of two years and again unfurled to freedom's breeze o'er our schools. The schools and citizens applaud the patriotic zeal of director Heeter in putting our flag where it belongs and young America will see that it will not take another two-years' sleep soon again.

We are unable to say why the educational meeting announced for Friday evening, preparatory to the local institute on Saturday, did not materialize as our directors and several teachers were present. However, we were entertained by an exercise under the management of Mr. Wilson which reflects much credit on him, his pupils and all taking part. The institute on Saturday was a pronounced success, the full board of directors, sixteen teachers and a large number of patrons and pupils filled the room. The subjects were of the highest order and amply discussed with that energy and zeal which promoters of education can. A set-to between Drake and Giffin on the sectarian school question served to arouse considerable patriotic feeling for a time. A motion to adjourn was made, a vote of thanks extended to the citizens for their hospitality and the mandolin club for their service, and our institute was ended.

CITIZEN.

SPRINGFIELD.

Rev. Dressler is holding a protracted meeting at Walnut Grove.

Elder Mellott preached at the Baptist church Saturday and Sunday.

Rumor says there will be a wedding in this vicinity in the near future.

There will be a local institute at Madden's school house next Saturday.

Evert Brown, who has been incapacitated for some time past, is convalescing.

Mrs. Rebecca Walker has been visiting her numerous friends in this locality for some time past.

W. Comerer moved his saw mill from Gideon Madden's to Jacob Miller's, near Dublin Mills, the past week.

Wibles moved their new saw mill onto the farm of the Robert Madden heirs. They expect to begin sawing in the near future.

Quite a number of our teachers attended the local institute at Saltillo on Saturday last. They say it was a grand success.

Old Glory, which was purchased by the pupils of Madden's school last winter, we understand, has been brought from its hiding place and now waves again. We think teachers should attend to this matter.

HARE'S VALLEY.

Forty-two scholars are enrolled at Lincoln—one of the largest schools in the township.

Harry Quarry and wife returned last Saturday from a week's visit to friends at Homestead.

Jonathan Dell is engaged in making ties. He is a good lumberman and makes an excellent tie.

Mrs. Louretta Bumgardner is no better at this writing. Her many friends wish her a speedy recovery.

Clair Dell is the owner of a hen that has just past her ninth birthday, yet she is quite spry and lays her egg every day.

This is rough weather on wild turkeys; let us feed them. They are always self-supporting when the ground is bare.

The literary society at Lincoln is a grand success. New officers were elected on Friday evening. We doubt if a more interesting school can be found in the township.

Recent visitors to our valley were Howard Decker and wife, of Huntingdon; Mrs. A. W. Brenneman, of Porter township; Miles Bagshaw, of Juniata township; M. B. Wright, and our wholesouled friend F. R. Dell, of Everett.

LATTA GROVE.

We had two inches of snow last Sunday night.

George David and family, of Brady township, were recent guests of Isaac Dell's family.

Our blacksmith has already driven seven kegs of shoes this season and we have had but little winter yet.

Ora, a fifteen-year-old son of Israel Quarry, while on his way to school, recently captured a large 'possum.

Rev. Erhard commenced a protracted meeting in the U. B. church last Sunday evening. We hope it may be attended with good results.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's office at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be confirmed nisi February 9, 1898, and absolutely May 4, 1898.

1 GREEN. First and final account of H. T. Weaver, administrator of the estate of Julia Green, late of the borough of Saltillo, deceased.

2 BARTOL. Account of W. C. Bartol and J. F. Schock, executors of Elias Bartol, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased, with distribution annexed.

3 WALKER. First and final account of M. N. Walker, executor of the last will and testament of W. P. Walker, late of Barree township, deceased.

4 PARK. Account of T. N. Park, administrator of Anthony Park, late of Penn township, deceased.

5 SHUE. First and final account of John Shue, executor of the last will and testament of Andrew Shue, late of Cromwell township, deceased, with distribution annexed.

6 BEERS. Account of H. L. Beers, adminisrator d. b. n. of Anderson Beers, late of Mount Union borough, deceased.

7 FRANKS. Second and final account of J. S. Davison, executor of the last will and testament of James Franks, late of the township of Jackson, deceased.

8 RUSSELL. First and final account of Samuel B. Russell and John H. Kyper, executors of the last will and testament of Harriet Russell, late of McConnellstown, deceased.

9 HAMPSON. First and final account of Barbara and W. B. Hampson, administrators of the estate of Robert Hampson, late of the borough of Three Springs, deceased.

10 WATSON, Final account of Dr. D. P. Miller, executor of the will of Eliza E. Watson, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased.

11 BECK. The final account of J. W. Beck, executor of the last will and testament of Nancy Beck, late of the township of Warriorsmark, deceased.

12 HENRY. Account of R. C. Henry, trustee appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to sell the real estate of Mordecai Henry, late of said county, deceased.

13 HENRY. Account of R. C. Henry, administrator of the estate of Mordecai Henry, late of the township of West, deceased.

14 CONRAD. Final account of Thomas S. Johnston, guardian of Grace Conrad Russell, a minor child of William P. Conrad, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased.

15 KAUFFMAN. First and final account of C. K. Hostetler and D. D. Kauffman, administrators and trustees appointed to sell the real estate of Emanuel Kauffman, deceased, under proceedings in partition.

16 CUMMINS. First and final account of Amanda T. Cummins, administratrix of the estate of Robert S. Cummins, late of Jackson township, deceased.

17 LIVINGSTON. First and final account of W. S. Livingston, executor of the last will and testament of Martha Livingston, late of the township of West, deceased.

18 ANDERSON. Account of Samuel Morrison, James Magill, Sterrett Cummins and David F. Tussey, (members of the session of the Presbyterian church of Stone valley) trustees under the will of Andrew Anderson, late of the township of Porter, deceased, as filed by James Magill, the sole survivor of said trustees, with distribution annexed.

19 DOUGHERTY. Third and final account of Victoria E. M. Dougherty, acting executrix of the estate of John Dougherty, late of the borough of Mount Union, deceased.

20 HEFFNER First and final account of Herman C Heffner, administrator of Allison Heffner, late of Walker township, deceased.

21 MYTON. First and final account of John W. Myton and E. S. Myton, administrators of the estate of Andrew Myton, late of the township of West, deceased.

Register's office, Jan. 11, 1898. } B. F. GODARD, Register.

DIED.

FINK—In Saltillo, January 7, 1898, Mrs. Rebecca A. Fink, of consumption, aged 53 years, 5 months and 18 days.

STEVENS—In Three Springs, January 8, 1897, Eugene, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Stevens, aged 6 months.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested that the following inventories of the goods and chattels set apart to widows under the Act of the 14th day of April, 1851, have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, and will be confirmed ni si on February 9, 1898. If no exceptions be filed thereto the same will be confirmed absolutely May 4, 1898.

1 LATHEROW. Inventory of the personal property of John Latherow, late of Shirleysburg borough, deceased, as taken by his widow, Maria Latherow.

2 BUYERS. Inventory of the personal property of John Buyers, late of Dublin township, deceased, as taken by his widow, Lettie Buyers.

3 BIGELOW. Return of appraisers to view and set apart property of the estate of Israel L. Bigelow, late of Jackson township, deceased, to the amount of $300.00 for use of the minor children of said decedent.

4 WISER. Inventory of the real estate of Samuel Wiser, late of Tell township, deceased, as approved and set apart to his widow, Hannah Wiser.

5 RUDY. Inventory of the real estate of Isaac Rudy, late of Logan township, deceased, as taken by his widow, Isabella Rudy.

6 MYERS. Inventory of the personal property of Reuben Myers, late of Shirleysburg, deceased, as taken by his widow, Louisa Myers.

7 BAIR. Inventory of the personal property of W. Scott Bair, late of Huntingdon borough, deceased, as taken by his widow, Sarah E. Bair.

8 GRISSINGER. Inventory of the personal property of Samuel A. Grissinger, late of Clay township, deceased, as taken by his widow, Lavina Grissinger.

Office of Clerk O. C., Jan. 11, 1898. } B. F. GODARD, Clerk Orphans' Court.

EXECUTOR'S SALE

OF VALUABLE

Personal Property.

The undersigned, executor of the estate of W. H. Rex, deceased, will offer at public sale in the borough of Mapleton on

Tuesday, January 18th, 1898,

the following personal property belonging to said estate, to wit:

Three solid walnut bed room suits, consisting of bed, marble top wash stand and marble top bureau, 2 wire-woven spring mattresses, 2 hair top mattresses, 1 solid walnut hair cloth parlor suit, consisting of 8 pieces, including patent spring rocking chair and large arm chair; 1 walnut spring bottom brussels covered lounge, 1 large solid walnut frame parlor mirror, 1 solid walnut marble top center table, 1 mahogany veneered center table, 1 solid walnut Beatty parlor organ, 1 Singer sewing machine, 1 walnut commode, 2 large corner cupboards, 1 wooden sink, 12 cane seat chairs, 1 leather seat rocker, 3 cane seat rockers, 1 kitchen rocker, 8 kitchen chairs, 1 new Royal Esther kitchen range No. 7—20, 1 double parlor Sunshine heating stove No. 14, together with Ingrain and Brussels carpets, rag carpet, Brussels rugs, window shades, lace curtains, China and stone table-ware, glassware, kitchen utensils, crockery-ware, stove pipe, thirteen panel doors, 12 6-foot painted slat shutters, 12 5-foot painted slat shutters, etc., etc

Sale to commence at ten o'clock in the forenoon when terms will be made known.

JERE B. REX, Executor.

UNION NATIONAL BANK

OF HUNTINGDON.

No. 113 Fourth St.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President.
H. B. BRUMBAUGH, Vice President.
R. J. MATTERN, Cashier

DIRECTORS.

J. C. Hazlett, J. R. Flenner, R. J. Mattern, K. A. Lovell and H. B. Brumbaugh.

Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms. a13z.

1897. Wm. Reed & Sons. 1898.

A Very Heavy Reduction

On the following goods for the reason that we have too many of these sizes:

Children's and Misses' Coats 4, 6, 8 and 10 years, at Half Price.

Ladies' Coats, sizes 36 and 38, at Half Price. Also a Heavy Reduction on All Fur Capes.

The above are all good styles and good goods, and will go off rapidly.

Do not send away for your muslin underwear as we are going to have a big Four Days' Sale on muslin underwear, muslins, calicos, dress goods, etc., etc., on

February 2, 3, 4 and 5, 1898.

A full notice of this sale will be given in next issue.

Wm. Reed & Sons,
Huntingdon, Pa.

All Our $1.00 & 75 Cent Stiff Bosom Percale Shirts at 50 Cents

Two Collars and Pair of Cuffs with Each.

Cheapest Shirt Sale Ever in Huntingdon.

O. L. STEWART,
Cor. 6th and Washington Sts.,
HUNTINGDON PA.

A New Stock.

Having returned from the Eastern Cities where I made large purchases of new goods suitable for this section, I am prepared to show those who favor me with their trade one of the cleanest and best assortments of General Merchandise ever brought to Mapleton. Come and see the new goods.

JNO. G. GILLAM.

NOTICE.—The account of H. H. Hertzler and W. T. Fogal, assignees for the benefit of creditors of J. W. Fogal, having been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county on the 29th day of December, 1897, will be allowed by the said court on the 7th day of February, 1898, unless cause should be shown why said account should not be allowed.

Prothonotary's Office, Huntingdon, Pa. Dec. 29, 1897. } SAM'L A. STEEL, Prothonotary. 1-5-4t

Educate Yourself

At the Anderson School of Business, Altoona, Pa. A graduating course in Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, Penmanship and English Branches FOR THE PRICE OF ONE—BOOKS FREE.

Send for Catalogue.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Jan. 12, 1898.

LOCAL NOTES.

—There's nothing the matter with Hanna. He's all right.

—A local institute will be held at Warriorsmark next Saturday.

—The county commissisners are holding their appeal at Mapleton to-day,

—A widow's pension has been granted to Mrs. Mahala Wharton, of this place.

—Counterfeit silver dollars are in circulation in this and adjoining counties.

—Director of the Poor G. W. Taylor was among our recent callers. He has a warm feeling for the poor—printer.

—T. J. Wright, of Colfax, was a welcome visitor to the ITEM office last Wednesday.

—A protracted meeting will be commenced in the M. E. church next Sunday evening.

—Mrs. Sarah Densler and Mrs. H. L. Robley, of Altoona, are visiting among friends in Mapleton.

—Frank Diehl, of Portage, aged 47 years, committed suicide last Saturday afternoon by hanging.

—Dale C. Wright, of Henderson township, was a guest at "Grand-pa" Levi Wright's last Sunday.

—Dr. W. J. Campbell and family have returned from a week's visit to friends in Philadelphia and other eastern points.

—Nominations for township and borough offices must be filed with the county commissioners on or before January 26th.

—Frank R. Dell and wife, of Everett, have been enjoying the hospitality of friends in this section during the past few days.

—Mrs. S. A. Andersen, of Union township, returned home a few days ago from a visit to her friend Mrs. K. W. Clarkson, of Lewistown.

—A number of tents on the Newton Hamilton camp ground were destroyed by fire yesterday. It is supposed the fire was the work of tramps.

—Newport is to have electric lights, the council of that borough having granted a franchise to a local company Monday evening of last week.

—Eugene Dougherty, of Washington, Indiana, is visiting among the haunts of former years in this county, being the guest of his sister, Miss Victoria Dougherty, of Mount Union.

—Monday of last week Dr. G. W. Simpson, assisted by Dr. W. J. Campbell, successfully removed a cancer from the arm of Wash Hall, of Mill Creek. Mr. Hall stood the operation nicely.

—Miss Ollie Thompson, of Orbisonia, after having spent several days with her brother's family in this place, returned to her home last week accompanied by her niece, Miss Dora Thompson.

—James Montgomery and wife spent a portion of last week with their son's family in Altoona. Mrs. J. B. Montgomery, of Altoona, has been in delicate health for some time. Her friends here hope for her speedy recovery.

—A bill has been introduced in the Virginia legislature to place a tax of one dollar per year on each unmarried male person over 30 years of age. Should the measure become a law it may drive some of the Old Dominion's bachelors to commit matrimony.

—J. M. Dell and son, of Langdondale, came to Mapleton Sunday evening and from here proceeded to Cass township where they had been summoned to attend the funerat of Mrs. Dell's mother, Mrs. G. M. Parks. Mrs. Parks was buried on Monday. We have no further particulars.

—An Altoona man built a new house and fitted it throughout with expensive gas fixtures and complete bath room outfit. Last Wednesday afternoon two men broke into the building, stole all the gas fixtures and completely destroyed the bath room. The plunder was carried away publicly in sacks.

—Capt. E. Eichelberger, of Saxton, a member of the Keystone Sand company, of Mapleton, is a candidate for the Republican nomination for associate judge in Bedford county. The captain has many warm friends in Mapleton who wish him success. He is a man of sterling honor and accurate judgment and the people of our neighboring county would honor themselves in elevating him to the bench.

—A wealthy brewer, of Hazleton, died on Monday of last week. On Wednesday over $59,000 in cash was found in a secret drawer in the house. It is safe to say that few of his patrons have lain away such a sum for a "rainy day."

—Snyder county is out of debt and has $1400 in the county treasury. It's all very well to poke fun at the "Snyder county Dutch" but when it comes to financeering the Dutch could give pointers to some other counties in Pennsylvania.

—The ladies' aid society of the U. B. church will hold a festival in Gillam's hall Friday and Saturday evenings, January 21st and 22nd, Oysters, ice cream and cake will be among the refreshments for sale. Supper will be served Saturday evening from 4 to 7 o'clock at the low price of 20 cents. The patronage of the public is solicited.

—In conversation with Capt. W. H. Ewing, Newton Hamilton's grain merchant, last Thursday evening, that gentleman informed us that the farmers of Wayne township, Mifflin county, will receive about $30,000 for their 1897 wheat crop. Such an amount of money circulated in a single township ought to hasten the march of prosperity in that section.

—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hatfield last Wednesday started for Clifton Springs, New York. Mr. Hatfield returned Saturday morning. Mrs. Hatfield has been in delicate health for some time past and will remain for a while at the Clifton Springs sanitarium. Her many friends in this place and throughout the county earnestly hope the treatment may speedily restore her to health and vigor.

—Since the agitation concerning the publication of the list of pensioners has commenced Commissioner Evans has received several letters from pensioners requesting a cancellation of their pensions. One pensioner in Michigan enclosed his certificate and stated his desire to have the same cancelled, as he was not entitled to the government's bounty. He added he would endeavor to return all the money drawn since 1895, when the pension was granted.

—Rev. and Mrs. Treverton returned home last Saturday from a week's visit to friends in Perry county. The reverend gentleman had a mission to perform judging from the following from the Newport *News:* "A pretty wedding occurred Tuesday at 12 o'clock noon, at the residence of Ross Hench, in Tuscarora township, when his daughter, Miss Lizzie E. Hench, was married to Charles C. Cooper, of Altoona, formerly of Ickesburg. Rev. Treverton, of Mapleton, a brother-in-law of the bride, performed the ceremony."

—George W. Heverly, of Tyrone, Sunday morning shot a lad named Hull through the hand and then committed suicide. On last Wednesday he drove his family from home and they took refuge with the Hull family. Sunday morning Heverly went to the Hull home and asked his wife if she were going home. Before she could reply he fired a revolver at her. She ran for the stairway and he fired again. Neither shot took effect. He then shot young Hull who interfered. Heverly then went to his own home and shot himself.

—The entertainment given in Gillam's hall last Friday evening by Messrs. Cullinan, Rex and Swyers, of Huntingdon, under the auspices of the Epworth League, was liberally patronized by our people. The entertainment was very good. The free hand drawing of Mr. Swyers furnished plenty of amusement for the young folks and was appreciated as well by the sedate portion of the audience. The mandolin and guitar duets by Messrs. Cullinan and Rex seemed well adapted to the musical tastes of the hearers, judging from the liberal applause and the hearty encores. These gentlemen are artists and we wish them success.

—While in Altoona last Sunday we called to see W. W. Winskey, formerly a well known printer in this county. The ITEM readers will remember that five weeks ago Mr. Winskey was thrown from a car in the Altoona yard and falling upon a bank of dirt he rolled down against the rail, his right arm getting under the wheels. The inside of the arm from the wrist to the elbow was badly mangled and he suffered a compound fracture of the elbow. He is getting along very nicely but fears his arm will be stiff. He speaks very favorably of the kind treatment received at the Altoona hospital.

Pension Me Because I Am So Big.

Representative Acheson, of Pennsylvania, has introduced the champion pension bill of the present session of Congress. It provides for placing on the pension rolls the name of Patrick Bane, a constituent whose local designation is the "Giant of Green County." Patrick is so called because he stands seven feet four inches in his stockings. The giant now asks for a pension, thirty-two years after the close of the war, on the ground that owing to his great size the government was unable to provide him with an overcoat during the cold weather of his army service, and because of the lack of the needed garment he caught cold and contracted rheumatism, from which he now suffers.

History of Forty-Ninth Regiment.

R. S. Westbrook, the secretary of the Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, has for years been engaged on the compilation of the regiment's history and it is now ready for publication. It gives each man's record just as he made it for himself; first preface; field and staff; band; rolls of companies; consolidated companies; then new; in all nineteen companies' rolls are correct. They will take up about seventy-five pages. It will give every day's march; many names, etc.; all its battles described correctly. This history commences Sept. 7, 1861, while the regiment was being organized at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, Pa., until July 21, 1865, when the war was over and the regiment back to Camp Curtin. It is the most complete regimental history published. Five hundred copies of it will be printed, the book to contain about 400 pages, and it will be well bound,

Big Order for Steel Rails.

A dispatch from Philadelphia dated January 8, says: "The Pennsylvania railroad company has placed its first order for steel rails to be used during the coming year. The amount is larger than is usually given at this time, and is divided among the companies that usually furnish rails for the Pennsylvania railroad. These rails are to be of one hundred pound standard size and will be used in the building of new lines and replacing the tracks that do not meet the requirements of the standard of this road. The amount ordered is 100,000 tons. The new order is divided among the following companies: Pennsylvania Steel company, 25,000; Cambria Iron company, 25,000; Carnegie Steel company, 30,000; Lackawana Iron company, 5,000, and the Illinois Steel company, 15,000 tons.

"The placing of such a large order at this season by the Pennsylvania railroad created a good feeling in steel and iron circles here, and it was reported that, besides the order given by this company, other orders were placed which brought the total up to 210,000 tons.

"While there is reluctance about stating the price paid, it is understood that it was $18 a ton. The rails ordered from the Illinois Steel company will no doubt be used on the lines west of Pittsburg."

FLORIDA.

Personally-Conducted Tour via Pennsylvania Railroad.

With its matchless climate, its orange groves, its rivers and lakes, its boating and bathing, its fishing and hunting, and its primeval forests, Florida presents unrivaled attractions for the valetudinarian, the lover of nature, the sportsman, and the explorer.

The first Jacksonville tour of the season via the Pennsylvania Railroad, allowing two weeks in Florida, leaves New York by special train Tuesday, January 25. Excursion tickets, including railway transportation, Pullman accommodations (one berth), and meals *en route* in both directions while traveling on the special train, will be sold at the following rates: New York, $50.00; Philadelphia, $48.00; Canandaigua, $52.85; Erie, $54.85; Wilkesbarre, $50.35; Pittsburg, $53.00; and at proportionate rates from other points.

For tickets, itineraries, and full information apply to ticket agents; Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York; or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. 1-12-2t

—During the past two years, Mrs. J. W. Alexander, wife of the editor of the Waynesboro, (Miss.) *Times*, has, in a great many instances, relieved her baby when in the first stages of croup, by giving it Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. She looks upon this remedy as a household necessity and believes that no better medicine has ever been put in bottles. There are many thousands of mothers in this broad land who are of the same opinion. It is the only remedy that can always be depended upon as a preventive and cure for croup. The 25 and 50 cent bottles are for sale by J. G. Gillam.

The Electric Locomotive a Success.

Last Tuesday an electric locomotive constructed for a New York railroad made its initial trip. The test was pronounced very successful. The event was celebrated by a banquet and at the post-prandial a representative of the manufacturers spoke as follows:

"It is through the genius and skill of American electrical engineers and mechanics that the railroad systems have been brought to their present state of perfection. Where ten years ago only about one-eighth of 1 per cent. of the railroads was operated with electricity, now nearly 98 per cent. of the street railroads are equipped with it. It has caused a reduction of about 40 per cent. in operating expenses over steam. At present it is 'steam trunk lines,' with electricity for use on short lines and out-of-the-way places. Ten years hence it will be reversed. It will be 'electric trunk lines,' with steam as an auxiliary power. The American electrical engineer leads the world to-day. Fully 80 per cent. of the electrical apparatuses in England are of American manufacture. The new Central London underground railroad is operated by American devices, and thirty-eight electrical locomotives are now in use on that road."

The prediction of "electric trunk lines" may seem visionary to those unacquainted with the rapid development of electrical power but a like view prevails in the minds of many people. When the measure granting the privilege of carrying freight and collecting tolls was under consideration by the Pennsylvania legislature at the session of 1895, a state senator said to the writer "I believe the day is not far distant when the steam roads will ask the legislature to permit them to substitute electricity for steam as a motive power."

Deeds Recorded.

Annie M. Wilson and husband to James A. Stewart, property in Logan township. Consideration $1000.

H. H. Hertzler et al., assignee, to Annie C. Fogal, property in Dublin township. Consideration $1180.

J. W. Fogal et al., to Annie C. Fogal, property in Dublin township. Consideration $1.00.

Warren B. Simpson to Mrs. Effie Fritchey, property in Smithfield township. Consideration $1800.

John P. McPherran, Admr., to Agnes Haslett, property in Spruce Creeek township. Consideration $1080.

Nancy Ann Bilger to Mary Jane Parsons, property in West township. Consideration $70.

William U. Geissinger, Admr., to Samuel D. Geissinger, property in Penn township. Consideration $5000.

S. Horace Caldwell et al., executors, to Royer S. Taylor, property in Dublin township. Consideration $266.

W. L. Hicks, Admr., to Joseph A. Fouse, property in Walker township. Consideration $40.

James Rhea and wife deed of assignment, to W. M. Henderson, property in Tell township. Consideration $1.00.

J. M. Blair and wife to S. F. Coville, property in Tell township. Consideration $600.

Mary Waggoner, deed of assignment, to Margaret Wagoner, property in Dublin township. Consideration $150.

Mary Waggoner to Margaret Waggoner, property in Dublin township. Consideration $5.00.

Margaret Waggoner to Alexander Appleby, property in Dublin township. Consideration $505.

—O. W. O. Hardman, when sheriff of Tyler Co., W. Va., was at one time almost prostrated with a cold. He used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and was so much pleased with the quick relief and cure it afforded him that he gave the following unsolicited testimonial: "To all who may be interested, I wish to say that I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and find it invaluable for coughs and colds." For sale by J. G. Gillam.

Sale Registers.

Tuesday, January 18th, in Mapleton, Jere B. Rex, Esq., executor of estate of W. H. Rex, late deceased, will sell personal property of decedent. See advertisement.

Thursday, January 20th, two and one-half miles west of Saltillo, Mrs. Alice Cornelius will sell cow, mule, two-horse wagons, buggy, cart, hay rake, harness, plows, sleds, forks, shovels, grain in the ground, cook stoves, coal stove, tables, rocker, churn, etc. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock.

Mrs. Mary Bird, Harrisburg, Pa., says, "My child is worth millions to me; yet I would have lost her by croup had I not invested twenty five cents in a bottle of One Minute Cough Cure." It cures coughs, colds and all throat and lung troubles. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

—J. O. Heaton, Cassville, Pa., recommends and sells all of Chamberlain's Remedies advertised the ITEM.

A Complete Line of

Dry Goods,
Notions,
Glassware,
Queensware,
Wood and Willow-ware,
Groceries,
Notions,
Flour and Feed,
Salt,
Boots and Shoes,
and everything usually found in a first-class GENERAL STORE can be found at the old stand of

A. B. Gillam.

This Store is justly entitled to your consideration when buying shoes—that is, if you want reliable shoes, low priced. We will properly fit the feet, and if the wearer will select the kind of shoes most suitable to the service required, none will be found superior to ours in style, comfort and durability—nor at prices so low. Become a patron of this store and you will never regret it.

Next to Postoffice. } G. S. WILLIAMS,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

FALL - TRADE

Was never before on so broad and extensive a basis as it is with us this year. Our stock of

DRY GOODS

is much larger than usual. The constant and very decided increase in our business month after month aids us in turning goods over to our trade at more advantageous prices. It has taken years of persistent effort on our part to build up a business equalled by none in this county, and it has been accomplished by zealously guarding the interests of our customers in every way possible.

No section of the Store receives more attention than the

Groceries

We have always prided ourself on NICE CLEAN PURE GOODS.

J. O. HEATON,

Cassville, - - Penn'a.

A FIELD FLOWER'S COMPLAINT.

If I had been a snowdrop, the first one of the year,
Would you have thought me beautiful, being the first, my dear?
If I had been a royal rose grown higher than your heart,
Would you have bent your face to mine and drawn my leaves apart,

Until they dropped about you feet, and all my heart lay bare?
A broken heart, a golden heart, for you to leave or wear—

Would you have gathered in your hand each fallen rosy leaf,
And said a gentle word for life so beautiful and brief?

But I that fain would be a rose and wear her royal red,
A field flower among field flowers, I lift my loveless head:
Among the tall dead nettles, white campion who will heed?
White campion shrinking faintly mid dock and silverweed?

—Nora Hopper, in Black and White.

The Business Way.

Jack wanted to, but Lady Mary didn't, and that's the way it all came about. Jack swore she was the very daintiest, sweetest, loveliest girl on earth, added a great deal more of love's hyperbole, and—entre nous—even soared into poetry occasionally, when he read to Christopher Columbus, her pet bull terrier.

But as Christopher wrinkled his nose decidedly and his tail did not show the least intimation of a wag, Jack tore it up—the poetry, I mean.

The trouble was Jack wanted to propose and couldn't. For never did he bring up the eventful subject but Lady Mary would go off at a tangent, possibly because Jack was using roundabout ways.

As Jack confided to his chum (who shall be nameless for various reasons): "Do you know, H., if I speak of sunsets, she will immediately have a wild desire to discuss ethnology or irregular Greek verbs, and if I should ever mention love—not that I ever have, you know—but if I ever should, hang me if I don't believe she'd ask me how my liver was."

By which it can readily be seen that Lady Mary and Jack were on the best of terms, and the very intimacy seemed to preclude the possibility of anything more.

One afternoon I was lying on the river bank industriously fishing, while Jack sprawled upon the grass alternately reading and scribbling. Then he looked up and observed complacently: "Now, I flatter myself that's rather good. Listen, H.:

"The weary sun has sunk to rest,
And with him fades the dying day.
Come night, come hour I love the best,
Fit time love's winning words to say.

"Pretty good, eh?"

"Good? Oh, Lord! You want to change those last two lines. You should say:

"Alas! still lives a love-struck crank,
Who can't say what he wants to say.

"Besides, 'best' isn't good grammar, if you're comparing day with night."

"Hang it all, H., Tennyson himself could not please you." Then a long silence which he at last broke with: "Say, do you think she would have me?"

"Oh, take a run around the block! How do I know? There she comes now, and I give you fair warning if you two stay here and scare all my fish away I'll tell about the poetry."

Divinely tall and most divinely fair was Lady Mary. She came tripping sedately over the tender grass, the mountain winds kissing a delicate peach blossom into her cheeks. Jack, with his customary facility, rose to his feet and the occasion to play the gallant. Neither of 'em paid the slightest attention to me. I was supposed to be dead.

"Jack," she said, sweetly, "I want you to row me up to the store. Will you?"

Of course Jack acquiesced, and the two of them got into the boat and started.

Jack is a finished oarsman, at least he generally finishes it in about ten minutes. I knew it was to be interesting, so I gave up the fishing and watched them.

(Mem. later: They have drifted down the river, both behind Lady Mary's parasol.)

Now, Jack being one of those fellows who believe in never losing an opportunity calmly rowed the boat out in the middle of the river and then, as I predicted, shipped the oars and opened the conversation.

"How well we get along together in a boat," he remarked, gazing sentimentally at the cliffs.

"Yes," abstractedly, "but I wish you'd row up to the store. I don't want to waste the whole afternoon drifting like this."

"No, of course not," waking up suddenly. Two strokes. Then, "I wish we could always—"

"There are a lot of new people coming tonight," she broke in. "Mr. Eggleston told me so."

"Did he? H'm!" Then with a brilliant idea, "Are you ever interested in other people?" he asked in his most beguiling tone.

"Oh, yes—now, there's Christopher Columbus. I'm interested in him. I wish I had him here this very minute. I'd kiss his dear little nose."

"If I were only Christopher Columbus," insinuated Jack.

"I wish you were sometimes," she cried, wickedly. "Then I could shut you up occasionally, couldn't I?"

Now, what could anybody do with a girl like this? The end of it was that Lady Mary took the oars and rowed to the store herself.

Jack came to me disconsolately.

"I wish I was dead," he said. I told him how annoying it would be to me to have him lying around dead. He said I talked like a fool.

"Jack, my dear boy," I said, patronizingly (I am two months older than he), "the next time you try to pop the question be like a bottle of ginger ale. Go off with a bang and let all the fizzle come afterward."

"I never thought of that," he answered thoughtfully. "I wonder how it would work? By George, H., you're a trump. I'll try it."

That evening they were both down by the spring, and I hid behind a tree. I didn't hear the first part of it, but I got there just in time to hear Jack say: "Lady Mary, I love you. Will you be my wife?"

"With pleasure," she answered, gayly. "You silly boy, why didn't you say so before?"

"Just what I told him," said I, coming from behind the tree.

"Did you? You dear boy, you may kiss me for that. Keep still, Jack."

And I did.

SENATOR MILLS' STORY.

Abraham Lincoln's Sweeping Pardon to John L. Helm.

Senator Mills has a new story about Lincoln. It was told to him by a son of John L. Helm of Kentucky, who lives in Corsicana:

"Old John L. Helm," said the senator, "was a famous character in Kentucky. He was, if I remember rightly, a governor of the state, but at any rate his position was a most prominent one. When the civil war came on Helm was a rabid secessionist. He could not praise the South too highly and could not heap enough abuse upon the North. He was too old to go into the war with his sons and remained at home, doing all he could to help the confederate cause and harass the Yankees who invaded the state. Finally he became so obstreperous that the federal general who was in command near Helm's home put him in prison. The old man's age, the high position which he occupied in the state, his wide connection and especially his inability to do any harm, were all pleaded in his extenuation, and he was released. Instead of profiting by the warning, the old man became more persistent than ever in his course. Once more he was clapped into jail. This happened two or three times, and finally, while he was still locked up, the matter was brought to the attention of the federal authorities. Even President Lincoln was appealed to and asked to commit the ardent southerner to an indefinite confinement in order that he might be curbed.

"Lincoln listened to the statement of the case with more than usual interest. Then he leaned back and began to speak with a smile upon his face. 'You are talking about old man John Helm? Well, did you know that I used to live when I was a boy in Helm's town. He was kind to me. He seemed to like me as a boy, and he never lost an opportunity to help me. He seemed to think,' said Lincoln, with another of his almost pathetic smiles, 'that I would probably make something of a man. Why, when I went out to Illinois, poor and unknown, that man gave me the money to pay my way and keep me until I got a start. John Helm? O, yes, I know him, and I know what I owe to him. I think I can fix his case.'

"And then," said Senator Mills, "Lincoln went to his desk and wrote a few words. The bit of writing is treasured in the Helm household to this day. This is what the president wrote:

" 'I hereby pardon John L. Helm of Kentucky for all that he has ever done against the United States and all that he ever will do.

" 'ABRAHAM LINCOLN.' "

—Washington Post.

Dangerous to Wear.

Men exposed to the rigors of the Alaska winter never wear mustaches. They wear full beards to protect the throat and face, but keep the upper lip clean shaven. The moisture from the breath congeals so quickly that a moustache becomes imbedded in a solid cake of ice and the face is frozen before a man knows it.

Richly Deserved.

"My wife got even with that burglar who set the burglar alarm going and woke the baby."

"What did she do?"

"She pulled him in by the collar and made him rock the baby to sleep again."—Detroit Free Press.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR JANUARY 16.

Lesson Text: "Beginning of the Ministry of Jesus," Matthew iv., 17-25—Golden Text: Matt. iv., 16—Lesson Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

17. "From that time Jesus began to preach, and to say, Repent, for the kingdom of heaven is at hand." The expression "from that time" is said to be found in this gospel only here and in chapter xvi., 21, this beginning the section about His nature and person, and that about His work and ours as His followers. The herald being imprisoned (verse 12) Jesus Himself begins to show Himself, and first as a light in Galilee to fulfill the words of Isaiah in chapter ix., 1, 2, and as surely as those were literally fulfilled so shall the words of verse 7 of the same chapter be, and the kingdom that was at hand in the days of John and Jesus, but now postponed because of the rejection of the King, shall yet be established upon the throne of David in the person of Jesus Christ the Son of David, and of the increase of His government and peace there shall be no end. The zeal of the Lord of Hosts will perform it. "Behold, a king shall reign in righteousness, and princes shall rule in judgment. And the work of righteousness shall be peace, and the effect of righteousness, quietness and assurance forever."

18. "And Jesus, walking by the sea of Galilee, saw two brethren, Simon, called Peter, and Andrew, his brother, casting a net into the sea, for they were fishers." In John i., 35-42, we read of the first meeting of Jesus with these two, how that one day when John the Baptist cried, "Behold, the Lamb of God!" two of John's disciples followed Jesus and being invited by Him abode with Him that day. One of the two was Andrew (the other probably John, who wrote the gospel), who found his brother Simon and brought him to Jesus, and Jesus called him Cephas, or Peter. It was the day after that on which Jesus found Philip and Philip found Nathanael, who said to Christ, "Thou art the Son of God, Thou art the King of Israel," and to him Jesus spake of the wondrous significance of Jacob's ladder.

19. "And he saith unto them, Follow Me, and I will make you fishers of men." It would seem that after the events just referred to as recorded by John, Andrew and Simon, although having evidently received Christ as the Messiah, returned to their occupation as fishermen. This was in accordance with what Paul afterward taught, "Let every man abide in the same calling wherein he was called" (I Cor. vii., 20). Our Lord glorified the Father first as a carpenter in Nazareth. When we receive Christ, we must first glorify Him at home and in our ordinary occupation.

20. "And they straightway left their nets and followed Him." The time may come when, if He sees us faithful at home in ordinary things, He may call us out to follow Him more fully. The whole Christian life should be a steadily increasing "following Him," as He more and more fully reveals Himself unto us. We are saved when we receive Him (John i., 12), for salvation is not giving up this or that, but wholly a receiving. We repent, or turn round, forsake idols and welcome Him and have eternal life as a gift (Rom. vi., 23). Then day by day He more and more takes the place of even lawful things, and they lose their hold upon us until Christ is all.

21. "And going on from thence, He saw other two brethren, James, the son of Zebedee, and John, his brother, in a ship with Zebedee, their father, mending their nets, and He called them." As we have said, John was no doubt the other disciple of the Baptist, who followed the Lamb of God that day with Andrew, and as Andrew found his own brother and brought him to Jesus, it is more than probable that John found his own brother and brought him to Jesus. Perhaps the words "He first findeth his own brother" (John i., 41) may indicate that Andrew was just a little ahead of John in this brother finding business. If the so called brotherhood of Philip and Andrew confine themselves to winning souls, they will be blessed of God, but when they step aside to the social and entertainment business they are no longer in the service of God. He came to save.

22. "And they immediately left the ship and their father and followed Him." The following Him of these four at this time was soon followed by even a more whole hearted following as recorded in Luke v., 11, when they forsook all, ships, net, fish and everything and followed Him. This also after the resurrection was made to mean even more to Peter, when he was told to follow Jesus, regardless of even what John might do (John xxi., 22). Thus the life becomes an ever increasing separation from the nearest and dearest unto Him alone, and we sing with a meaning perhaps undreamed of before I'll go with Him, with Him, all the way.

23. "And Jesus went about all Galilee, teaching in their synagogues, and preaching the gospel of the kingdom, and healing all manner of sickness and all manner of disease among the people." When the kingdom shall have fully come and God shall dwell with men on earth, there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain (Rev. xxi., 4). The inhabitant shall not say, I am sick; the people that dwell therein shall be forgiven their iniquity. They shall obtain joy and gladness, and sorrow and sighing shall flee away (Isa. xxxiii., 24; xxxv., 10). As Jesus preached the kingdom He also manifested something of the nature of it as it had been described in the writings of their prophets.

24. "And His fame went throughout all Syria, and they brought unto Him all sick people, * * * and He healed them." So we read in chapter xii., 15, "Great multitudes followed Him, and He healed them all." The manner of the disease mattered not, for He had all power. It had been written by the prophet, "The eyes of the blind shall be opened and the ears of the deaf shall be unstopped, then shall the lame man leap as an hart, and the tongue of the dumb sing" (Isa. xxxv., 5, 6). It had also been written of the Messiah that He should do these things, bind up the brokenhearted, proclaim liberty to the captives and the opening of the prison to the bound (Isa. lxi., 1).

25. "And there followed Him great multitudes of people from Galilee and Decapolis and Jerusalem and Judæa and beyond Jordan." Many followed Him because He healed them, many more because He fed them. When He said things they did not like, many forsook Him (John vi., 26, 66), and after He had gone back to the Father the number of the disciples assembled in Jerusalem was only about 120 (Acts i., 15). Yet the redeemed who shall share His glory when He shall reign over the saved nations of the earth shall be a multitude that no man can number of all nations and kindreds and the people and tongues (Rev. v., 9; vii., 9, 15; xxi., 24).—Lesson Helper.

Victims of Famine in Cuba.

Dr. Delfin, of Havana, estimated that 500,000 persons in Cuba have died of famine.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items.

The Civil Service debate was continued in the House. It is said that a poll of the House shows from 105 to 110 Republicans who will vote for some modification of the law.

The $100 silver certificates are being taken up rapidly by the Treasury. In $847,600 received in Washington no spurious notes were found.

It is expected that proceedings will be instituted shortly by the Government to foreclose its lien on the Central Pacific Railroad, the net amount of which now due and unpaid is about $43,000,000.

Senator Teller introduced a concurrent resolution declaring that the bonds of the United States, principal and interest, should, at the option of the Government, be paid in silver standard dollars.

Jacob Clements, who says he lives near Williamsbridge, N. Y., was arrested for causing a disturbance at the White House. He is believed to be demented.

Secretary Gage sent a message to Congress embodying his views on desirable exemptions from the Civil Service law.

The President nominated Henry L. Burnett for District Attorney and William Henkel for Marshal of the Southern District of New York, and Herbert G. Squiers, of New York, for Secretary of Legation at Pekin.

Domestic.

William J. Bryan delivered the principal oration at the Jackson Day banquet in Chicago. Senator Stewart, of Nevada, was one of the other speakers.

Dr. O. W. Braymer, of Camden, N. J., died of blood poisoning contracted in performing a surgical operation.

George Manshanda, who is in jail at Elizabeth, detained as a witness against Rosell, charged with assaulting Mary Davis and suspected of murdering James C. Pitts, a wealthy farmer, near Summit, N. J., on the night of September 9, has made a confession.

Dwight L. Moody began in Carnegie Hall, New York City, a series of religious meetings to mark the advent of the new city. The hall was thronged both in the afternoon and at night.

Rich ledges of copper and gold have been discovered on several islands along the southeastern cost of Alaska.

The Business Men's Democratic Association of New York celebrated Jackson's Day with a dinner at the Hotel Savoy. Grover Cleveland, Richard Croker, Adlai E. Stevenson and Alton B. Parker sent letters regretting their enforced absence. Senator Cantor, Perry Belmont, James B. Eustis and others made addresses.

Ex-Governor Hogg, of Texas, denies a report that he is to run for Vice-President on the ticket with Bryan in 1900, and says that he favors Governor Robert Taylor, of Tennessee, for second place.

Clark Braden, acting night clerk in the office of the American Express Company, New York City, decamped and $5582 in cash and $5000 in bonds consigned to the company are also missing.

Charles Dayton, of New York, was found dead under a railway trestle in East St. Louis, Ill. He is supposed to have taken part in a train robbery the night before, and been killed jumping off a car to escape.

"Jock" Darling, the famous pioneer hunter and guide, died a few days ago at Lowell, Me.

"Kid" Murphy, a Chicago gambler, was killed and two other notorious characters were wounded fatally in a shooting affray.

The steamer Corona has sailed for Alaska from Tacoma, Wash., with 225 passengers. Two army men from the Fort Presidio barracks are on board. They will reconnoitre the Skaguay trail in order to help advance the Government relief expedition.

Edward M. Hunt was killed in a duel in Chicago by W. Ray Smith, who shot him down after an encounter.

The old type foundry of A. D. Farmer & Son in New York City was damaged by fire to the extent of $50,000, fully covered by insurance.

Mrs. Jule Leard was murdered by an Indian in presence of her children, near Maud, Oklahoma, and her body dragged about the yard by companions of her slayer.

The sale of the St. Louis Baseball Club to an Indianapolis (Ind.) syndicate was effected. The price paid was $35,000.

John Arnold, the wealthy brewer, of Hazleton, Penn., who died recently, left instructions that a secret drawer in an old bureau was to be opened after his death. It was found to contain $59,000 in cash.

Samuel Fleming and Mrs. Sebastian Kock were killed by a train near Reading, Penn.

The report of State Treasurer Colvin transmitted to the New York Legislature showed a balance of over $7,000,000 in the State Treasury at the close of the last fiscal year.

George Fruh, the Brooklyn contractor who disappeared in December, owing, it is alleged, between $80,000 and $100,000, has been arrested on a charge of grand larceny.

Eleven members of the Maryland Legislature who refused to enter the Republican caucus prevented the organization of the House at Annapolis.

The trial of Eli Shaw, in Camden, N. J., on the charge of murdering his mother and grandmother, ended abruptly by the dismissal of the jury, on the supposed ground that one was incompetent, having been a member of the same secret society as the prisoner.

The supporters of Senator Hanna in the Ohio Legislature decided not to hold a joint caucus because they were short three votes of a majority.

Henry Maehl, a Chicago saloonkeeper, died of injuries received while resisting constables who were making a raid on his slot machines.

Recorder Goff, in New York City, fined twenty-eight delinquent jurors $100 apiece.

Miss May R. Thompson, of Leroy, N. Y., thoroughly saturated her hair and clothing with kerosene oil while temporarily insane, and then set fire to it, suffering fatal injuries.

Frederick Zimmer, ex-Police Commissioner, fell from the window of his office, in Smith's Arcade, Rochester, N. Y., and was killed. He was stooping out to throw a package to his coachman, when he lost his balance.

The death of Edwin Mason, of Brooklyn, at the age of nineteen years, is said to be due to his remarkably rapid growth. He was six feet two inches in height.

The office of the Standard Oil Company in Syracuse, N. Y., was entered by burglars, who were arrested a few hours later.

Foreign.

Dr. Evans, the American dentist in Paris, made conditions in his will requiring Philadelphia to erect a monument to him in return for a museum to cost $4,000,000.

Emperor William will attend the coronation of Queen Wilhelmina at the Hague.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

MILK AND CREAM.

The average price paid for the surplus on the platforms has been 2¾c ₱ qt. net to shipper. Receipts of milk and cream at the different railroad distributing points in and near the city for the week have been as follows:

Average daily receipts of the week, fluid milk, cans	20,920
Condensed milk, cans	137
Cream, cans	391

BUTTER.

Creamery—West. extras...₱	—	@$	22
Firsts	20	@	21
Thirds to seconds	15	@	18
State—Thirds to firsts	—	@	—
State Dairy tubs, extras	—	@	19
Imitation Creamery	13½	@	18
Factory, fresh firsts	14½	@	15
Low grades	12	@	13

CHEESE.

State—Full cream, new, large	—	@	8½
Small	9	@	9¼
Part skims, good to prime	4¾	@	5¼
Full skims	2	@	3

EGGS.

State and Penn—Fresh	—	@	24
Jersey—Fancy	—	@	26
Western—Choice	—	@	23
Southern—Choice	21	@	22½
Duck eggs, ₱ doz	—	@	—
Goose eggs, ₱ doz	—	@	—

BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans—Marrow, choice, 1897	1 35	@	1 37½
Medium, choice, 1897	1 17½	@	1 20
Pea, choice, 1897	—	@	1 12½
Red kidney, choice, 1897	1 55	@	1 60
White kidney, choice, 1897	—	@	—
Yellow eye, 1896	—	@	1 35
Lima, Cal., ₱ 60 lbs	—	@	1 30
Green peas, bags	67½	@	70

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.

Apples, Ben Davis, ₱ bbl	3 00	@	4 00
Greening, ₱ bbl	3 00	@	4 00
Baldwin, ₱ bbl	3 00	@	3 75
Grapes, Del., ₱ basket	—	@	—
Catawba, ₱ basket	7	@	11
Concord, ₱ basket	—	@	—
Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₱ bbl	5 00	@	7 50
Jersey, ₱ bbl	6 00	@	6 25

HOPS.

State—1897, choice, ₱ lb	—	@	18
1896, prime	—	@	7½
Pacific Coast, 1897, choice	—	@	18
Good to prime	15½	@	17
Old odds	3	@	5

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, ₱ lb	—	@	8
Chickens, ₱ lb	6	@	6½
Roosters, ₱ lb	—	@	4½
Turkeys, ₱ lb	9	@	10
Ducks, ₱ pair	40	@	60
Geese, ₱ pair	75	@	1 37½
Pigeons, ₱ pair	10	@	12½

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Spring chickens, Phila	9	@	12
Western, dry picked	—	@	8
Fowls, State & Penn., ₱ lb	7½	@	8
Long Island ducks	9	@	9½
Geese, Eastern, ₱ lb	7	@	9½
Squabs, ₱ doz	1 50	@	2 75

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb	—	@	75
Clover mixed	47½	@	55
Straw—Long rye	50	@	52½
Short rye	—	@	—
Oat	—	@	—

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, Jersey, ₱ bbl	1 75	@	2 25
L. I., in bulk	2 50	@	2 75
Sweet, ₱ bbl	2 50	@	4 00
Cabbages, ₱ 100	2 00	@	3 00
Onions, white, ₱ bbl	2 50	@	4 00
Red, ₱ bbl	2 50	@	3 25
Green peas, Va., ₱ basket	1 00	@	1 75
Egg plant, ₱ bbl	5 00	@	8 00
Tomatoes, ₱ carrier	1 00	@	2 50
String beans, ₱ basket	1 00	@	2 50
Squash, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 50
White	—	@	—
Turnips, Russia, ₱ bbl	50	@	80
Celery, ₱ doz	8	@	30
Carrots, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 50
Cauliflower, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	6 00
Beets, ₱ bbl	50	@	75
Lettuce, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	4 00
Pumpkins, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	2 00
Kale, per bbl	50	@	75
Spinach, per bbl	1 00	@	2 25
Brussels sprouts, ₱ qt	5	@	8

GRAIN, ETC.

Flour—Winter Patents	4 80	@	5 15
Spring Patents	5 10	@	5 30
Wheat—No. 1 North N. Y.	—	@	1 01⅜
No. 2 Red	—	@	1 00⅝
Corn—No. 2	35⅛	@	35¼
Oats—No. 2 White	29	@	29½
Track mixed	28½	@	29½
Rye—Western	—	@	55
Barley—Feeding	—	@	28¾
Lard—City steam	4.65c	@	4.75c

LIVE STOCK.

Beeves, city dressed	7	@	8
Milch cows, com. to good	20 00	@	45 00
Calves, city dressed	10½	@	11½
Country dressed	6½	@	10
Sheep, ₱ 100 lb	3 50	@	4 50
Lambs, ₱ 100 lb	6 12½	@	6 37½
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lb	3 90	@	4 15
Country dressed	4½	@	6½

A NAVAL TEST.

Took a Hundred Shots to Sink a Burning Derelict.

The British navy never misses a chance to use its guns in a manner which approximates actual warfare. If the experiments of Her Majesty's ship Edgar, bearing the flag of Rear Admiral Fitzgerald, is any criterion, the modern commerce destroyer cannot pick a modern merchantman off the sea with a shot or two. The Edgar sighted the steamship Edenmoor, of Newcastle, recently in the Mediterranean. The Edenmoor, with a full cargo of refined petroleum, was on fire. The crew, being compelled to desert her, were taken on board the Edgar, which took the Edenmoor in tow, hoping to bring her hull intact to port. But the flames soon burned off the connecting cable, and it was then decided to sink the burning vessel. The Edgar opened on her with quick-firing guns at about 1200 yards range, with occasional shots from the nine-inch gun forward. In all, she fired more than a hundred shots before the Edenmoor was sunk—and the Edenmoor was not an armored ship!

DISGRACEFUL SCENE IN A CHURCH.

Miscreant Turned Loose a Rabbit With a Pan on His Tail.

A disgraceful scene was witnessed in the Basilica of the Sacre Cœur, the magnificent edifice which crowns the hill of Montmartre, Paris. While mass was being celebrated, somebody let loose a big rabbit to whose tail a saucepan had been attached. A beadle started in pursuit, but tripped and falling broke his arm. Several members of the congregation joined in the chase. The rabbit dashed up the altar steps and, becoming entangled in the vestments of the officiating priest, tripped him up, so that he fell headlong. Finally the animal was captured by a policeman who had been called in.

THE FARM GARDEN

Secret of Good Butter.

To have good butter the maker must be given good milk, must keep it clean, then use common sense. The buttermaker should have authority to choose his own assistant, as a cheap thick-headed man at the weigh can is not the one to judge of the fitness of milk.—H. N. Miller in New England Homestead.

Cream Temperature.

Strange as it may seem, some housewives have not yet learned the use of the thermometer in butter-making, but still rely upon the old "finger test," which, in reality, is no test at all. Meanwhile, the hot days approach wherein the "butter spoon" will be in demand on some farmers' tables. Get a thermometer and know "where you are at." If you have no ice use plenty of cold water around (not in) the milk and cream. Churn in early morn at as near 58 degrees as you can get it.

Thawing Frozen Soil.

It is very difficult to make an excavation in frozen soil as is often needed when the building of a house or basement barn is begun in winter. The work may be greatly helped by covering the surface it is desired to thaw with unslaked lime, applying just enough water to start it to slaking, and then covering the lime so that as much as possible of the heat shall be kept in. Heat does not readily pass downward, and it will take from five to ten hours to thaw down, depending for time on the depth to which the soil is frozen. Where very deeply frozen, as it is apt to be in dry, sandy soil, it may be necessary to dig out after the first freezing what soil has been thawed, and then make a second trial of lime. When once the lime is below the surface it is much easier to confine the heat it gives off than it is in the first application. Work on city streets is often done in winter by first thawing the frozen surface with coal fires made in coal furnaces that reach very close to the ground and give out very powerful heat. But the lime method is cheaper, and with the further advantage that the lime after slaking may be used in making mortar. It is also valuable for applying to all soil that has much vegetable matter, as the lime hastens fermentation, which is necessary to make vegetable matter into food for crops.—Boston Cultivator.

Milk From Thin Cows.

It is a great mistake to allow a milch cow to become very thin while she is giving milk. If she be a deep milker, she will never become very fat, however highly fed. All that the cow receives in feed in such case, above what is needed to keep her in thrifty condition, goes into milk and butter, and is worth more in that form far more than what it costs as feed. It will be time enough to restrict feed when the cow begins to fatten and the milk to dry off. Probably, even then, some succulent feed, in place of part of the grain the cow receives, will check the tendency to fatten and hold the cow to her milk longer than she otherwise would. The trouble with cows thin in flesh is that their milk will have always less of butter fats than that from cows which are in good condition, but not fat at farrowing time. An old farmer once said that a year when hay was plenty and cheap, and corn or other grains were scarce, was always followed by high prices for butter the next season. Too many farmers rely wholly on coarse feed for their cows during the winter months. Some grain in addition would be much better. So that the cow is not made too fat to have her calf come safely and without caked udder, for herself the more fat is put into her, the more she will put into the milk pail next summer.—American Cultivator.

Clover Hay for Horses.

There seems to be a great prejudice in the minds of the public against clover hay for road or driving horses. That this is common, especially so in cities, is fully proven by the greater demand for timothy hay, and its very much higher price over clover.

Chemical analysis shows, writes J. S. Woodward, in the Prairie Farmer, that clover has by far the greater feeding value, especially in those elements necessary for the fast-driving road horse, and the experience of every one who has sensibly experimented in the matter fully substantiates the claims of chemistry.

The facts are that clover hay is much better for all hay-eating animals, and that they can do more work and drive farther on the same weight. The trouble is it is too good; it is so much more palatable to the horse that if his rack be stuffed, so he can eat his fill, he will gorge himself so as to be rendered unfit for fast driving. It is like filling a boy with some dainty of which he is very fond and then putting him to hard work or close thinking, or like turning a lot of hungry cows into a fresh clover pasture, from which they are sure to be troubled with hoven, not because the food is unwholesome, but so good that they eat so rapidly as to retard digestion.

With mangers filled ever so full of timothy, especially as usually cut, much over-ripe, the horse will not eat too much. There is nothing to tempt his appetite.

To feed clover hay to a road or driving horse the feeder should use his judgment and give just what the horse needs and no more. Let it be eaten ever so quickly, the horse should have no more until the next feeding time.

The feeder's brains and not the horse's belly, should be the judge as to what he should receive.

There is as much digestible, muscle-supporting food in one pound of clover hay as in two and one-half times as much timothy, and as much carbohydrates, weight for weight, and fifty per cent. more fat or food of energy.

Early cut, bright, well-cured clover hay and oats make an ideal food for a driving horse, fed a proper quantity. Then, if the owner wants to amuse his horse between meals, fill his manger with any kind of straw; but if the straw is bright and has been well housed he will eat too much for his own good in fast driving.

For a growing colt there is no food so good as clover hay and wheat bran.

Poultry Notes.

Vermin may be expected in filthy henhouses.

It is folly to expect eggs from poorly fed hens.

Nicely fattened poultry sells readily and brings good prices.

Poultry enough to produce $100 or more may be kept on every farm.

As a means of recreation for overworked business men the poultry yard offers many attractions.

Have a lot of dry leaves or chopped straw ready for the winter scratching pen, as it is a thing almost indispensable for fowls; and then in this year of cabbages there should be no lack of green stuff to throw to them now and then.

Fifty or more turkeys can be raised on most farms every year without ever missing what it takes to keep them. They will bring enough ready cash to buy the winter clothing for an ordinary family, or pay a year's taxes on the farm.

There is no better floor than one of cement in the poultry house. Keep it covered with fine sand or loam, which will become mixed with the droppings as they are made, and so increase the amount of fertilizer and make it easy to handle.

If you do not want the chickens in the garden, take some of the garden to them. Refuse cabbages are a delight to them, and so are other vegetables, since green stuff is becoming scarce. For the little trouble you take you will be well repaid.

Put some corn in a stove pan and roast it until a dark brown, and feed to moulting hens once or twice a week, and it will do them good. There is nothing in all the range of poultry diet better than this. "Parched corn for laying hens" is an old maxim and good one.

To fifty pounds of wheat bran mix five pounds cotton seed meal, five pounds corn meal and eight ounces of salt and you have a most excellent feed for laying hens, or any other fowls. This should be wet to a crumbly mass before feeding. In winter wet with hot water and feed quite warm for breakfast.

When dealers, in order to obtain a supply of really fine fresh eggs, are obliged to buy them mixed with old eggs, it can be readily understood that the latter are of less value than they would be to others and less particular classes of customers. It is stated the mixture of fresh and stale eggs has been especially troublesome this season.

No one can succeed better with the turkeys than the farmer if he will bestow upon them a fraction of the care he gives his sheep and cattle. They do but little damage to the growing crops, while they do them much good by their destruction of insects, more especially the grasshoppers, which frequently destroy whole fields of grain.

HELPS FOR HOUSEWIVES.

Bath for Dressed Fowls.

In preparing all fowls for the table, after the pin feathers are removed scrub the skin thoroughly with warm soapsuds, then rinse with clear cold water and wipe dry. No one has any idea how dirty the skin of a fowl is until it emerges from such a bath, with a complexion entirely altered.

A Good Wood Polish.

In these days of uncarpeted floors and Persian rugs a good wood polish is always welcome. A polish that hails from Japan is said to be very fine for furniture as well as floors. It consists of one pint each of linseed oil and cold, strong tea, the whites of two eggs and two ounces of spirits of salts. These several ingredients to be mixed thoroughly together and poured into a bottle, which should be well shaken before the polish is used. A few drops are poured upon a rubbing pad of soft silk and the wood rubbed with it, being afterward polished with an old silk handkerchief. The process is a tedious and fatiguing one for the cleaner, but its effect surpasses that of any easier or quicker method.

Bedroom Slippers.

To make a pair of bedroom slippers knitted in two colors, two knitting needles, No. 13, a pair of lambs' wool soles, a quarter of a pound of Berlin wool in two contrasting colors, and a yard of narrow satin ribbon for bows. About two and a quarter ounces of the dark wool and one and a half, or a little over, will be sufficient for a No. 4 slipper.

The pattern is simple and consists of eight rows. Cast on eighteen stitches with the dark wool, knit one row plain and join on the light wool. Then the actual pattern begins:

Slip two stitches, knit two with the light wool, slip two dark, knit two with the light and so on. The next three rows are exactly the same except that the light stitches knitted in the first and third rows are purled in the second and fourth. The remaining four rows are plain and all with the dark wool, two knitted, the next purled, and the last knitted. This completes the pattern and gives a pretty rib, which will be necessary to pin the strip of knitting round the sole to test the length before taking off the stitches. The shape of the shoe is formed by one end of the knitted strip being sewed very firmly not to the end, but to the end of the side, so that the first rib knit lies at right angles to the final ones, to the ends of which it is joined. The last rib thus makes part of the lower edge, to be sewed to the sole. The extreme corner should be turned under, which gives a nice round shape to the toe.

To turn the toe make a strip of loop trimming in crochet or knitting. It is most quickly done in crochet. Four stitches will make it wide enough and the loops are made in each stitch in alternate rows, winding the wool three times round the fingers.—Detroit Free Press.

Recipes.

Ginger Snaps—One cup molasses, one cup of sugar, one tablespoonful of ginger, one-half cup butter, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and flour enough to make stiff to roll. They can be cut in any desired shape.

Chicken Pilan—Cut up the chicken and put on to boil with sufficient water to keep it from scorching. Add salt, pepper and a small piece of onion. When the chicken is done add pieces of bologna sausage, then stir in with a silver fork one quart of rice and continue to stir until the rice is well cooked and dry. Serve on a flat dish.

Cranberry Batter Pudding—To one cup of milk add two well beaten eggs, two tablespoons of sugar and two tablespoons of melted butter, one-quarter teaspoon of salt, two and one-half cups of flour, one heaping teaspoon of baking powder and one cup of cranberries, coarsely chopped. Steam for two hours and serve with a sweet sauce.

Potato Pone—Peel four large sweet potatoes, grate them and stir in a tablespoonful of butter, one pint of molasses and one pound of brown sugar, a teaspoonful of powdered orange peel, one-quarter pound of citron cut in small pieces. and one quart of cold water. Pour into biscuit pans and bake. When nearly cold cut in square pieces and serve.

Ribbon Wafers—To one pound of fine sugar add one-quarter of a pound of flour and the grated peel of two lemons; beat the whites and yolks of two eggs separately, then add the other ingredients to them; grease some shallow pans with melted butter, roll out the paste very thin. When the wafers are half done, cut in strips, roll round your finger and return them to the oven again to crisp.

Pumpkin Chips — Pare, slice and scrape the inside of a round pumpkin (the big yellow kind), cut pieces one inch square and as thin as a knife blade. Put to it an equal weight of white sugar and leave until next day; there will then be sufficient syrup to cook it. Boil gently until nearly done, then add one lemon for each pound of pumpkin, sliced very thin; cook until the fruit is clear, take up and boil the syrup until thick. It makes a delicious preserve.

Children's Column

Over the River of Drooping Eyes.

Over the River of Drooping Eyes
Is the wonderful land of Dreams,
Where lilies grow as white as snow,
And fields are green and warm winds blow,
And the tall trees quiver, all in a row—
And no one ever cries:
For it's a beautiful place for girls and boys,
Where there's no scolding and lots of noise,
And no lost balls or broken toys—
Over the River of Drooping Eyes
In the beautiful land of Dreams.

Over the River of Drooping Eyes
Is the wonderful land of Dreams,
There's horns to blow and drums to beat,
And plenty of candy and cakes to eat,
And no one ever cleans his feet
And no one ever tries!
There's plenty of grassy places to play,
And birds and bees, throng all day—
Oh, wouldn't you like to go and stay
Over the River of Drooping Eyes
In the beautiful land of Dreams?
—Maurice Crayton in New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Habit of Cheerfulness.

There is a habit of looking at the bright side of things, and also of looking at the dark side. We possess the power, to a great extent, of so exercising the will as to direct the thoughts upon objects calculated to yield happiness and improvement rather than their opposites. In this way the habit of happy thoughts may be made to spring up like any other habit. And to bring up men or women with a genial nature of this sort, a good temper, and a happy frame of mind, is perhaps of more importance, in many cases, than to perfect them in much knowledge and many accomplishments.

The True Character.

The true character acts rightly, whether in secret or in the sight of men. That boy was well trained who, when asked why he did not pocket some pears, for nobody was there to see, replied, "Yes, there was, I was there to see myself; and I don't intend ever to see myself do a dishonest thing." This is a simple but not inappropriate illustration of principle, or conscience, dominating in the character, and exercising a noble protectorate over it; not merely a passive influence, but an active power regulating the life. Such a principle goes on moulding the character hourly and daily, growing with a force that operates every moment. Without this dominating influence, character has no protection, but is liable to fall away before temptation, and every such temptation succumbed to, every act of meanness or dishonesty, however slight, causes self-degradation. It matters not whether the act be successful or not, discovered or concealed; the man is no longer the same, but another person; and he is pursued by a secret uneasiness, by self-reproach, or the workings of what we call conscience, which is the inevitable doom of the guilty.

The Yellowleg and the Hens.

Last August, on the shore of Silver lake, Manitoba, I saw by the margin great numbers of snipe, tattlers, and other wading birds. As I drew near they arose in flocks and flew away, but as I was gazing after a noisy array of flying yellowlegs, my eyes fell on a single one that stood in the grass not more than ten feet from where I stood. It was looking at me fearlessly, and seemed to have so little idea of flying away that I got out my sketch-book and made a sketch of it. As it still stood looking at me, first with one eye and then with the other, I stepped up quietly, took it gently in my hand, and put it into my game-bag, intending to make a more finished drawing at home. When I reached the house I set the bird on the floor; it ran about whistling at times, did not seem much alarmed, but it refused all food. So the next morning I put it into the yard so that it might feed itself after its own fashion. There was a number of hens about, and as soon as they saw the stranger they were all excitement. They gathered together, and with loud cackles came on, with upraised feathers to attack the newcomer. The yellowleg was swift of foot and eluded them once or twice, but the hen-mob, noiser than ever, at length succeeded in surrounding him, and all closed in together with evident intention of pecking him to pieces, but the yellowleg, giving one glance, I thought, of scorn, at the clumsy, cackling cowards, spread out his great, glorious wings for the first time since I had seen him, and pouring out his loud thrilling whistle, so well known on the breezy sandbars, he sailed away and away in great, over-widening circles till bird and chant were lost in the far heights of the sky, and the hens were left to feel as foolish and mean as it was possible for hens to do.

I was much puzzled by the whole incident, and can only suppose that the bird had in the first instance been slightly stunned by a stray shot from some sportsman; while it was reviving in the grass I discovered it, the gentleness of my approach gave it no alarm, and during the night it fully recovered its faculties and its power of flight.—Our Dumb Animals.

Franklin's Moral Code.

The professor was having a few pleasant and instructive moments with the class outside of the field of the text-book, just as every good teacher ought to do if he does not. He had knocked around in many localities, and had touched upon many subjects, coming back at last to the homely and plain.

"How many of you," he inquired, "ever heard of Benjamin Franklin?"

All hands went up.

"How many of you know that he sleeps in a neglected grave in a cemetery in the very heart of Philadelphia?"

All hands went up.

"How many of you know that he was the greatest philosopher America has produced?"

All hands went up.

"How many of you know the moral code which he formulated and kept for his guide to action, handing it down to posterity in clear and succinct form?"

No hands went up.

"Get out your pencils, then," said the professor pleasantly, "and write it down in paragraphs as I call it off to you from memory, for I find it an excellent thing to know as one knows a road leading to a good place. It runs as follows:

" 'Temperance—Eat not to fullness, drink not to elevation.'

" 'Silence—Speak not but what may benefit others or yourself; avoid trifling conversations.'

" 'Order—Let all your things have their places; let each part of your business have its time.'

" 'Resolution—Resolve to perform what you ought; perform without fail what you resolve.'

" 'Frugality—Make no expense, but do good, to others as yourself; that is, waste nothing.'

" 'Industry—Lose no time, be always employed in something useful, but avoid all unnecessary actions.'

" 'Sincerity—Use no hurtful deceit; think innocently and justly, and if you speak, speak accordingly.'

" 'Justice—Wrong no one by doing injuries or omitting the benefits that are your duty.'

" 'Moderation — Avoid extremes, forbear resenting injuries.

" 'Cleanliness—Suffer no uncleanliness in body, clothes or habitation.'

" 'Tranquility—Be not disturbed about trifles, or at accidents common or unavoidable.'

" 'Humility—Imitate Jesus Christ.'

"There," said the professor, "how many of you think that is a good code of morals?"

All hands went up.

They Shot His Pets.

George Pytzel, a burglar serving a twenty-year sentence in the New Jersey state prison at Trenton, sat in his cell recently weeping because his pet rats were killed by the keepers.

For years Burglar Pytzel and his pet rats had been an attraction to visitors to the prison. He found the old cookhouse infested with the pests when he was sent to work there, but soon he had become complete master of them. He taught them tricks, and called them forth from every crevice and hole by a peculiar whistle. They would crawl up his trouser legs, march in single file ever his outstretched arms and over his head, and return to their hiding places under the floor at his word.

Recently the old cookhouse was demolished, and Head Keeper Moore was convinced that to permit the rats to live meant that they would infest the new building, for he knew they would follow Pytzel. So he decided they should be shot. And the man who loved them was commanded to call them forth for the slaughter. He begged that his especial favorite, whom he named Kitty, might be spared.

"She is a great comfort to me," he pleaded. "Indeed, sir, as much a pet to me as is your pet dog. Please do not kill her, even if you have to kill all the others."

But Kitty and the others were shot at sunrise.—New York World.

Daisies in the South.

A southern man says the daisy was never known in the south until after the war. Now every part of the south visited by the Union army is covered with daisies. "Sherman brought them to us," he said, "and the march to the sea can be followed in the summer time by keeping where the daisy grows. The seed seems to have been transported in the hay that was brought along to feed the horses. That is the only explanation that has ever been made of it."

STATE POLITICS.

(Special Correspondence.)

Philadelphia, Jan. 10.—Now that the holidays are over the political leaders are turning their attention to the gubernatorial struggle, and incidentally to the probable nominees for the legislature and the election of a United States senator. That picturesque and wholly insincere organization known as the Philadelphia branch of the Business Men's League has taken off the mask in this city, and now stands revealed as the respectable ally of the most offensive political dictator that ever cursed a free American city.

This organization, which claims to represent decency in politics, has become the supporter of the most corrupt political machine that exists anywhere in the United States, with the possible exception of Tammany Hall. You may fool all of the people some of the time, and some of the people all the time, but you cannot fool all the people all the time. This grotesque attempt to serve the devil in the livery of Heaven is not likely to succeed in an enlightened community such as Pennsylvania, where the people have free schools and are reared in a manner that enables them to take care of themselves.

A mere list of men who are controlling factors in this concern that failed in its attempt to place John Wanamaker in the United States senate is of interest.

The first is Thomas Dolan, the president of the United Gas Improvement company, a concern that has just grabbed up the gas works of this city against the protests of the citizens. It was Wayne MacVeagh who said that every councilman who voted for this ordinance would have branded across his fore head in undying letters these words:

"Bribed by the Rich to Rob the Poor."

Dolan is the president of this company; Wanamaker one of its stockholders. Indeed, Mr. Wanamaker urged councils to make the lease to his company. Then comes Rudolph Blankenburg, who made a speech favoring the lease, and finally E. A. Van Valkenberg and Frank Willing Leach. Leach is a man who in his brief lifetime has been on every side of the political fence. He has been against Quay, for Quay, and then against Quay. He deserted the senator about two years ago because the Beaver statesman refused to make him chairman of the Republican state committee. Then he took charge of Wanamaker's campaign, and the result was Wanamaker's overwhelming defeat. Leach has failed in every political move he has made since he left Quay.

* * *

It is well for the people of the state to know who are the conspicuous members, leaders and attaches of this bogus reform concern. In order that the real feeling of the people may be known it will be interesting to quote from editorials that have appeared in the Philadelphia papers within the last day or so. The Inquirer, which is regarded as the leading Republican paper in Pennsylvania, says:

"We read in a combine newspaper that the so-called Business Men's League of this city has held another meeting. It is noted that the most conspicuous members present were the following:

"Rudolph Blankenburg, chairman of the executive committee and advocate of the gas grab. Mr. Blankenburg appeared before the councilmanic committee and made an address in favor of the practical gift of the works to the United Gas Improvement company, under the terms of which we are saddled for thirty years with high priced gas.

"Thomas Dolan, president of the concern, who will line his pockets with the vast profits which should go into the city treasury, and thus keep down the tax rate.

"E. A. Van Valkenberg, of Van Valkenberg unsavoriness.

"Such a combination in politics ought to appeal to the patriotism of the people of Philadelphia in this terse but expressive platform:

"What will be left worth having after we get through?"

The Philadelphia Times, which has been one of the main supporters of this fake organization, says:

"The Business Men's League of this city may not find in the anti-combine organization its political ideal, but when it assails only that side of the factional disturbance in Philadelphia, and throws its whole power in favor of the lobby leaders who use the contributions of the very men who are in the Business Men's League to betray Republican candidates for congress and other positions when it is the interest of political masters to do so, it confesses its want of fidelity to its professions, and must fail to make itself felt in guiding the Republican party of city and state to better political conditions.

"These are not pleasant truths to state to the Republicans who are connected with the Business Men's League of this city, but it is the truth, and they should look it in the face and fully understand it. They have a great opportunity. There is great need for the action of just such men as are largely prominent in the organization, but they are today in a false position before the Republicans of both city and state, and if they would accomplish substantial good they must reform their lines before they are summoned to action in the great struggle of 1898."

* * *

There was published in this correspondence some weeks ago a story about Congressman Stone, of Allegheny, enforcing the right of an old Pennsylvania soldier to sit on one of the benches in the rotunda of the Capitol. The publication of the incident has attracted great attention throughout the state, and Colonel Stone has been in receipt of many letters of congratulation from old soldiers all over Pennsylvania. These letters have thanked him for looking after the interests of a crippled soldier. Among the letters received by him was one from past Judge Advocate General William H. Redheffer, of Philadelphia, enclosing a set of resolutions passed by Encampment No. 2, Union Veteran Legion, last Tuesday. The resolutions read:

"Resolved, That the thanks of all veterans of the late war are due and owing their fellow comrade, Hon. William A. Stone, for his prompt and patriotic actions on Dec. 8, 1897, in demanding and securing for a fellow veteran the undisputed right of use and occupancy of the public benches situated in the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington, D. C., thereby enforcing a recognition not only of the proper repect due a fellow veteran, but of his rights and privileges as an American citizen.

"Resolved, That our comrade, Hon. William A. Stone, by his gratuitous and prompt action in the premises has earned and is entitled to our highest admiration and esteem.

"Resolved, That Encampment No. 2, Union Veteran Legion, recognizing and in appreciation of Comrade William A. Stone in the premises, hereby extend to him our sincere, grateful and heartfelt thanks."

T. M. A.

—I had the rheumatism so badly that I could not get my hand to my head. I tried the doctor's medicine without the least benefit. At last I thought of Chamberlain's Pain Balm; the first bottle relieved all of the pain, and one-half of the second bottle effected a complete cure.—W. J. HOLLAND, Holland, Va. Chamberlain's Pain Balm is equally good for sprains, swellings and lameness, as well as burns, cuts and bruises. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

Jaganath of India.

The story of the founding of our mission in India is one of thrilling interest. Before Dr. William Butler had become established in the new work the sepoy rebellion of 1857 burst in fury upon the land. In his book, "Land of the Veda," he has given one of the most interesting

JAGANATH.

accounts of this terrible conflict. He there gives a clear account of Nana Sahib, the native leader. Among the native boatmen of this monster in human form was a man named Jaganath. Years after the storm of war had passed this man came under the influence of our missionaries and was converted. He became one of our village preachers and is a power for good among his countrymen. It is a strange Providence which has turned the servant of one of the most cruel and bloodthirsty of men into the servant of Jesus Christ.

It is easy to catch cold and just as easy to get rid of it if you commence early to use One Minute Cough Cure. It cures coughs, colds, bronchitis, pneumonia and all throat and lung troubles. It is pleasant to take, safe to use and sure to cure. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

This is the best time in all the year for special revival services—before the inclement weather of winter and the rush of holiday preparation comes. Every Epworth Leaguer should be helpful in every way to the pastor and the church in this work. In too many churches year after year goes by with no impression made on the great world around. Every church should be a nucleus for aggressive Christian work. No year should pass without the conversion of sinners and additions to the membership. This is one of the most important features of our mission. Let every chapter be alive in the spiritual department.

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The New Year.

A New Year knocking at the door—
How strange it seems! The days fly fast,
The future soon becomes the past,
And quickly I shall reach the last,
When days and years will all be o'er,
When time for me shall be no more.

Ah, who can penetrate the veil
Which hides the future from our view?
None knoweth if our days be few
Or many. Ah, and if we knew
Before the knowledge hearts might quail
And tremble and our courage fail.

What of the year to come? I pray
For purity of heart and long
For patience, faith and all the throng
Of Christian virtues, to be strong
Against temptation. "Lord," I say,
"Grant strength sufficient for my day.

"So weak I am unless to me
Thou givest strength, sure I shall stray
Unless Thou leadest all the way.
Abide with me this year," I pray.
"Lord, if Thou wilt, oh, give to me
The power to win some soul to Thee!"

—F. O. Hammond.

The Arbiters.

In Christendom alone there seems to lie an inexhaustible energy of world-wide expansion. The nations of Christendom are everywhere arbiters of the fate of non-Christian nations.—W. E. Gladstone.

Mrs. Stark, Pleasant Ridge, O., says, "After two doctors gave up my boy to die, I saved him from croup by using One Minute Cough Cure." It is the quickest and most certain remedy for coughs, colds and all throat and lung troubles. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

Make One Issue.

Make one issue; adhere strictly to that in a manly, brotherly way; avoid all invidious comparisons and unwise and unnecessary criticism; secure wise leadership; gather greater forces; diffuse information; look to God for guidance, and you will win. The truth is the church is ripe for the change, only do not shake the tree too vigorously. Wait, and the fruit will drop in your hand.—Philadelphia Methodist.

J. A. Perkins, of Antiquity, O., was for thirty years needlessly tortured by physicians for the cure of eczema. He was quickly cured by using DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, the famous healing salve for piles and skin diseases. A. B. Gillam and J. O. Heaton.

Have No Fear.

Let no Christian fear. The present predominates the past, the future the present. Enlightened vision illuminates tradition, and judgment, feeling the touch of the holy spirit, is an authority which we may safely follow.—The Universalist.

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